Exhibit A

CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

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Wednesday, June 12, 2024

Start: 10:07 a.m. Recess: 4:49 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Julie Menin, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Gale A. Brewer Amanda Farias Shekar Krishnan Chi A. Ossé

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Ahmed Tigani
First Deputy Commissioner
Department of Housing, Preservation, and
Development
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI:

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Resident of New York City

Bess Friedman
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Andrew Funk Citizen of New York

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Justin DeGulio Citizen of New York

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Amber Guidati Citizen of New York

Sharon Brown Citizen of New York

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 10 2 SERGEANT AT ARMPITS: Good morning, ladies and 3 gentlemen -- At this time once again, good morning. 4 Good morning and welcome. 5 [BACKGROUND VOICES] 6 Okay, good morning, and welcome to today's New 7 York City Council hearing for the Committee on 8 Consumer and Worker Protection. At this time, we ask 9 that you silence all cell phones and electronic 10 devices to minimize disruptions throughout the 11 hearing. If you have testimony you wish to submit 12 for the record, you may do so via email at 13 testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that is 14 testimony@council.nyc.gov. At any time throughout 15 the hearing, do not approach the dais. We thank you 16 for your cooperation. Chair, we are ready to begin. 17 [GAVEL] 18 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Good morning. I am 19 Councilmember Julie Menin. I'm Chair of the consumer 20 and Worker Protection Committee, and I want to 21 welcome all of you to our committee hearing. Before 22 I begin, let me first acknowledge my colleagues who 23 are present: Councilmember Hudson, Councilmember 24 Ossé, Councilmember De La Rosa, and I will

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 11 2 acknowledge additional colleagues as they come in. 3 And we've also been joined by the Public Advocate. So thank you for joining today the hearing on 4 Intro 360 also known as the FAIR Act. I appreciate 5 that so many people feel so strongly about this bill. 6 7 We're very appreciative that so many people came out to testify today, and we really look forward to 8 hearing from each and every one of you. Two thirds of New York City's residents are 10 11 renters, and most of us have had first-hand 12 experience with the stressful and frustrating 13 apartment hunting process. In many instances, that process includes paying a broker fee to a licensed 14 15 real estate agent or broker hired by the property 16 owner to advertise the apartment, arrange showings, 17 and put together applications. 18 Brokers fees typically range from one month's rent or 8.3% of the annual rent to 15% of the annual 19 rent or more. There are currently over 21,000 20 21 licensed real estate brokers in New York City who 2.2 assist prospective tenants and property owners by 23 filling vacant apartments with tenants. Real estate brokership tenants navigate this complex rental 24

market and help property owners facilitate showings

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 12 and market their available units. The bill that we are hearing today, Intro 360, sponsored by councilmember Ossé, would require that any broker fee associated with a residential real estate transaction for a rental property be paid by the individual who hired the broker to facilitate the transaction. We look forward to hearing from tenants about how this bill would impact their ability to lease an apartment. We look forward to hearing from real estate agents and brokers about how this bill would affect the services they provide. And we look forward to hearing from the Administration and other stakeholders about how we can make residential real estate transactions more transparent and more equitable. Before we get started, I want to emphasize that today's hearing must be conducted in an orderly manner to ensure that the public has a full opportunity to be heard. I know we have a lot of speakers today. So, we want to just make sure everyone understands the Council's rules. Do not clap, boo, or shout approval or disagreement from the

audience. If you have agreement, this is fine.

[MAKES JAZZ HANDS SIGN] But again, we do not want

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 13 2 anyone clapping, booing, shouting, or making other 3 noise, because it disrupts the proceedings. 4 If you wish to make a statement, fill out a 5 witness slip with the Sergeant at Arms who are around this room. Every speaker will have two minutes for 6 7 the public to be able to testify. I'm now going to turn it over to my colleague, 8 9 Councilmember Chi Ossé to make a statement on his bill. Thank you. 10 11 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you so much, Chair 12 Menin, and good morning to everyone here today. I 13 really appreciate the amount of people that have showed up to testify, both for this bill as well as 14 15 against. I thank you for participating in our 16 wonderful democracy. 17 Thank you also to my colleagues and members of 18 the committee. 19 New York City is one of just two major cities in our nation in which tenants are forced to pay the fee 20 21 for a broker they did not hire. That system is bad 2.2 for the economy, brutal for renters, and plainly 23 The FARE Act, which stands for Fairness In Apartment Rental Expenses Act, will finally bring 24

fairness to apartment rental expenses.

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The average move in cost for New Yorkers and new people living in New York City is now over \$10,000. This is a burden very few people and families can We should name those who suffer under the system of forced broker fees in order to solve the magnitude of the crisis we are here to solve: union worker unable to move near her job; the young couple that wants to have a child but can afford to trade in their studio for a two bedroom, so they put off building a family; the graduate moving to the city of for work; and the artist moving here to add to the rich fabric of the world's cultural capital; the woman seeking to leave her toxic relationship, but who stays because she lacks the savings for a new apartment; the immigrant working hard to build a life here; the young man finally ready to move out of his family home, but stay in his childhood neighborhood and is instead driven from New York City altogether.

There are a million of these stories and more in the greatest city in the world. Each story is unacceptable and caused by an exploitative system that exists virtually nowhere else.

The FARE Act would end this abuse and be an economic boon to the five boroughs.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 15 2 Some are here today to argue against this bill. They are mistaken to do so, and I will briefly 3 4 explain why. They will argue, in testimony prepared largely by 5 the Real Estate Board of New York that the FARE Act 6 7 is bad for tenants because it will lead to increased 8 rents. 9 This assertion is disingenuous and wrong, primarily for three reasons: One, nearly half of New 10 11 York City rental units are rent stabilized, meaning 12 rent legally can't be raised beyond the levels 13 established each year by the rent guidelines board; two rent is determined by market forces, not 14 15 landlords. If a landlord could magically raise your 16 rent by several thousand dollars tomorrow, he surely 17 would have yesterday. The fact that he did not 18 indicates that he cannot, because he is already 19 charging the highest that the market forces of supply 20 and demand will allow. A landlord can ask for any rent he'd like, but he will only receive only what a 21 2.2 tenant can pay. It's ECON-101. 23 During COVID, when demand fell, rents plummeted, thanks to supply and demand. If rent were indeed set 24

by landlords and not market forces, they would not

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 16 2 have voluntarily slashed it during a period of low 3 demand. Three, under the current system of forced broker 4 fees, tenants are at a disadvantage during lease 5 renewal, with \$10,000 upfront move-in costs, 6 7 primarily due to broker fees, a landlord can demand much higher rent at lease signing, knowing the 8 9 "captive tenant" has nowhere to go. Under the FARE Act, the tenant can freely leave at the end of any 10 11 lease and use this fact to significantly increase 12 their bargaining power during renewal. 13 In short, the FARE Act will put downward pressure 14 on rents. 15 So now we understand the deep and unjust pain inflicted by broker fees, by forced broker fees, and 16 17 we understand that the FARE Act would alleviate this 18 pain. While putting downward pressure on citywide rents, the bill is common sense, which is proven by 19 its endorsements of 33 Councilmembers and 12 labor 20 21 organizations. 22 I look forward to public testimony, and 23 ultimately bringing America's most expensive city to a new equitable and fair era by passing the FARE Act. 24

Thank you Chair.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 17 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. 3 going to call on the Public Advocate to make an 4 opening statement. Thank you. 5 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Madam Chair. My name is Jumaane Williams, and I'm the 6 7 Public Advocate for the City of New York. I'd like to thank Chair Menin and members of the Committee on 8 9 Consumer and Worker Protection for holding this hearing, and Chi Ossé, Councilmember Ossé for 10 11 introducing this legislation. 12 As a co-sponsor of Intro 360 introduced by 13 complete Ossé, I'm in support of the bill, as it would help shift the significant housing cost to 14 15 whomever contracts the broker, instead of always falling on the prospective tenant. To rent an 16 17 apartment today, prospective tenants usually have to 18 pay a brokerage fee on top of the cost to move in 19 their building, the traditional first month of rent, as well as security deposit for a month or two. 20 21 Additionally, while illegal, some brokers and 2.2 property owners do ask for a key fee to transfer the 23 key to the new tenant. According to StreetEasy, it costs an average of \$10,500 to move into an 24

apartment, with the largest portion going to brokers

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 18 This system contributes to the city's housing affordability crisis. As of February 2024, New York City's Department of Housing and Preservation Development, HPD, reported the initial findings of the latest NYC housing and vacancy surveys on HBS to the City Council, and shared the vacancy rate reached a historic low of 1.4%. Additionally, quote/unquote, "among units renting for under \$2,400 the net rental vacancy rate is below 1%." The vacancy rate dropped over the last two years, even as city has added 60,000 new homes. And findings also communicate that 86% of households who earn less than \$50,000, without rental assistance are rent burdened. At the recent 2024 preliminary vote meeting, the rent guidelines board proposed further rent increases on rent stabilized tenants, both for one-year and two-year leases. By removing brokerage fees, this legislation would help the NYC housing market become more elastic, giving tenants more access to housing by allowing them to move more easily and affordably. No other city in the US besides Boston has this unique practice of requiring tenants to pay brokers. It is time for us to ease the burdens of these upfront costs. And some of the worst examples we've

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seen are stories of someone paying a broker fee, and not being connected to housing or being forced to pay these fees when they've gone through the process of finding housing without the assistance of broker agents.

This bill ensures whoever hired a broker pays regardless of whether it's a landlord or potential tenant. Tenants need to know that they can compensate a broker only when they hire one to represent them, which will provide them with increased transparency and financial relief to upfront rental costs.

We are in the midst of trying to build more affordable housing and preserve the housing that we have, while fixing our public housing and other housing systems. We are trying to help New Yorkers and assist asylum seekers with connecting to home from shelter residents. All of this can be done with less financial burden on tenants, who should not have to pay additional costs to obtain residents to begin with.

I'm coming with experience of having the fear of being a tenant and trying to rent an apartment, having to pay that fee, and also being a landlord,

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 20 being told I won't pay the fee, and was very much relieved back then, not even understanding how that burden might be felt to the person who will be paying it.

I did want to just make clear that we are in this crisis, and our leaders are not doing the best to help us. The Mayor rent guidelines board appointees will now be the second year in a row putting the highest rent that we've seen in the past two decades. The Mayor is fighting the City Council on changes made to rent vouchers. The Mayor and the Governor have not been very supportive of Good Cause Eviction. The Governor now put money in for new housing vouchers.

We have to make some changes, some place, to try to ease the housing crisis that we have. Those changes are going to be difficult, but we have to find the best way to do it. I did not support the first iteration ideas of these that were lowering and taking away the broker's fees, but this one seems to be a much fairer balance to make sure that brokers can get paid for the work that they're doing, while releasing some of the pressures of tenants who are

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 21 unable to find the housing in this housing market as homelessness increases. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you so much. I also want to mention we've been joined by Councilmember Nurse, Councilmember Avilés, Councilmember Marte. And if anyone needs a device for interpretation, please go to the lobby and you can pick up a headset. We will now call representatives of the Administration to testify. We'll be hearing testimony from HPDs First Deputy Commissioner, Ahmed Tigani. I'll now turn it over to the Committee Counsel for the affirmation. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this committee and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I do. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: You may begin. FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Good morning, Chair Menin and members of the Committee on Consumer Protection. My name is Ahmed Tigani, and I am the First Deputy Commissioner at the New York City

Department of Housing, Preservation, and Development.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the proposed legislation on today's agenda.

Our priority at HPD, above all else, is to confront New York City's housing crisis with urgency, dedication, and when needed, creativity. We are always open to new solutions and are excited by an opportunity to discuss new legislation.

All New Yorkers should be able to choose homes in neighborhoods that they love, the communities that they want to build their lives in next. Some prioritize proximity to local schools, while others prioritize being within arm's reach of a playground, or their place of employment, and weigh numerous considerations about how to make the right choice.

As a father to a young child, my family has been faced numerous times with the question of whether where we live provides us the best situation for connecting him to the life we want to give him. I also think about my single mother's effort to secure housing for our family, and the questions that must have come up for her as a renter with limited resources about how to prepare if we had to make the decision to look for a different home.

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These conversations are felt by New Yorkers of all backgrounds and incomes, in many ways, most acutely for our most vulnerable neighbors, and the decisions become tougher as the situation gets compounded by other external factors.

I say this because with an alarmingly low rental vacancy rate, finding an apartment that meets your needs can feel like an impossible task. At HPD, we want to do everything we can to improve access to affordable housing. Currently, New York City's vacancy rate sits at a mere 1.41%, the lowest that's been since 1968. To put that into perspective, during our recent New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey, out of over 2.3 million renter households, there were only about 33,000 homes available for rent. For lower income New Yorkers seeking affordable housing, these options are essentially That's why we're deeply committed to nonexistent. improving the process of finding and renting a home in New York City.

I firmly believe that the solution to our housing crisis lies in constructing more housing, safeguarding our existing stock of affordable

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 24 housing, and ensuring that New Yorkers have meaningful options in our housing market.

The City needs to ensure that there's enough housing of all types, especially low-cost and affordable housing in every neighborhood. This requires affordable housing development, but also changes that allows the private market to build additional housing that the city needs. That's why we're working with our partners at the Department of City Planning and across the Administration to implement policies to support a little more housing in every neighborhood, which, taken together, will have a big impact on New Yorkers housing needs.

Another part of ensuring that New Yorkers have meaningful Housing Choice is through our tenant protection work. This includes inspections to enforce the housing maintenance code enforcement programs, focused on the stress buildings through the Emergency Repair Program, Alternative Enforcement Program, the 7A Program and the Underlying Conditions Program. HPD represents the City in 7,800 tenant-initiated actions in housing court, and initiated 240 comprehensive litigation cases seeking civil

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 25 penalties in order to correct in the calendar year 2023.

Our anti-harassment unit works to proactively identify bad actor owners, and when necessary, initiate litigation to address disruptions of essential services, false certifications, and failure to address hazardous violations. It also includes ongoing research and education through classes and events, often in partnership with elected officials and community-based organizations to bring housing, information, resources, services, and one-on-one assistance directly to tenants. We deploy our outreach vans to ensure we can access New Yorkers wherever they are across the five boroughs.

It is clear that the proposed broker fee legislation strikes a chord with New Yorkers, and we understand why. For New Yorkers, moving costs can be prohibitively expensive and a financial barrier to securing housing amongst a limited number of options. The process leading up to a housing search, either by choice or due to unforeseen circumstances, for many households can result in an impossible scenario where you have to choose between paying rent, covering basic expenses or saving for the future.

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At the same time, there is tremendous value in housing search support and the operational knowledge that brokers can provide both tenants looking to find a home, especially in communities where listings are harder to find, and property owners navigating the process of making their units available is invaluable.

The Administration is therefore actively evaluating this legislation, carefully considering the potential impacts, both intended and unintended, on tenants, brokers, and landlords. We take these steps to do our due diligence, because with any legislation, it may have consequences that are difficult to identify and quantify, including potentially passing fees to tenants through other charges or increased rents, particularly for units that are not rent stabilized.

We look forward to hearing the public feedback on this legislation today, diving deeper into the policy with the bill sponsors and stakeholders weighing in on this bill, so that there is a robust conversation about ways to ensure New Yorkers have transparency in the rental process.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 27 2 On behalf of the Administration, we want to thank 3 the City Council for their leadership on this issue. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. I also 4 want to mention we've been joined by Majority Leader 5 Farias and Councilmember Powers. 6 7 So I have a number of questions, and then I will turn it over to my colleagues for their questions. 8 How many complaints do you currently get from 9 tenants about brokers fees, and what is the nature of 10 11 those complaints? 12 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I don't have 13 exact number on complaints that we get about broker fees. Broker fees are-- as many fees related to the 14 15 non-regulated or the private market units are subject 16 to state regulation, so they don't normally-- or they 17 wouldn't be channeled through HPD. 18 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And in terms of your position on Intro 360, obviously you testified about it. 19 would the Administration suggest in terms of 20 enforcing Intro 360? 21 22 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Based on my 23 understanding, the enforcement of fees of this nature live within state regulation, and additionally 24 anything related to the profession of--25

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 28 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I'm sorry, can you repeat 3 that? 4 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So fees of 5 this nature are typically subject to state regulation, which is my understanding. We are 6 7 reviewing the legislation as an administration and trying to make sure that we understand it thoroughly. 8 9 But that, in addition to the licenses, which are overseen by the Department of State, both seem to be 10 11 on a state level regulation. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: How does HPD interact with 12 13 brokers fees for projects that HPD funds? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, for HPD 14 15 projects, any administrative fees associated with our 16 regulated units are part of a management plan that 17 needs to be approved by HPD. We do not have broker 18 fees in our regulated projects. There are some fees 19 that may be allowed for special housing types like 20 Mitchell-Lama, but we have no broker fees. 21 We work-- We put our units out to the public 2.2 through Housing Connect, and the managing agents that 23 work with owners in that process are part of that process. There is no application fee or broker fee 24

connected to that work, in the Housing Connect work.

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some basic questions.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 29 With voucher work, that exists in a different space, and broker fees may be involved, but for many people, they may have access to broker fee support through HRA. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Now, you mentioned that you're not receiving complaints directly about brokers fees. But have you looked into any ways that tenants can convey concerns directly to HPD? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I will--First of all, I will go and double check and make sure that-- if there is a number that we report to the Council. But since it does not typically come to HPD rather than 311, the City does have, through the Tenant Protection Cabinet, a tenant helpline. Tenant Helpline is staffed by housing specialists that can help direct questions about relief or questions about the legality of any particular fees to the right enforcement agency. So, a tenant can either call 311 to be connected to the Tenant Helpline, they can go online to the website that has a centralized bank of information to be able to get resources and know where to go, and there's some automated chat features to help with

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 30 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I'm going to pass it 3 on to my colleague, Councilmember Ossé, and then other colleagues for their questions. 4 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, Chair menin, and 5 good morning. I know that initially, DCWP, the 6 7 Department of Consumer and Worker Protections, was supposed to testify today, but they were unable to. 8 9 I know that they're going to be the, or would be the potential agency to provide enforcement if this bill 10 11 were to pass. I am aware that most of HPD's purview 12 and enforcement power lies with protecting existing tenants in their current housing situation and 13 holding landlords accountable, not necessarily, the 14 15 real estate transactions that happen before a tenant becomes a resident of the building. 16 17 Can HPD potentially expand its current programs 18 or initiatives, such as the Office of Tenant Harassment, or expand their Certificate of No 19 Harassment to protect prospective tenants, landlords, 20 and brokers in a rental transaction? 21 22 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I-- Again, 23 these are questions that we're looking at. I would say that if these issues come up through our 24

proactive anti-harassment work, or if questions come

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why DCWP isn't actually here.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 31 up through the Tenant Helpline, or in any of our outreach events and engagement activities, we would make sure that that tenant would be directed to the proper enforcement agency to seek relief. Yes. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And what agency would you feel is best suited to handle this enforcement then? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Uh, DCP can speak to that question. But as I mentioned earlier, the Administration is reviewing this and can come back with further options. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Right. Because I know that HPD is not the agency that would provide enforcement for this, and I know DCP was initially going to provide testimony, I don't have any further questions. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. I'm now going to call on Councilmember Hudson for her question. I actually was going to COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: ask if you could speak to why DCWP isn't here. It is all of our understanding that they would be the agency to enforce such a bill, and the Administration sent HPD instead of DCWP. So, I don't know if you're authorized to speak on that, but I would love to know

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FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I can't speak

to why DCWP is not here. I can say that HPD wanted

to be here to answer any questions about housing

market information, our experience with creating

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housing.

The larger thought we just want to continue to enforce is that now that we are in a housing crisis that's been mentioned by many people here, and prior to this hearing, we want to emphasize the focus on making sure that we're building and creating new housing and preserving housing. But I can't speak to the reason the other agency is not here.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: I'll say just for the record. I mean, we certainly appreciate HPD's willingness to be here as a city agency that would, I think, in part, be associated with, with what we're talking about.

But I also want to state for the record that the fact that DCWP, who would be the primary agency responsible for such a bill is not here is noted. It also hinders our ability as Councilmembers to ask the most appropriate questions and to get relevant answers. So, thank you for being here. But I just want to make clear to everybody that's here and

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 33 again, for the record, that without the agency solely responsible for implementation of this bill, it makes it really difficult for us to get the answers and to have the productive and constructive hearing that we were hoping to have this morning. So, thank you, everyone for being here, but DCWP really should be here as well. Thanks. FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: The only thing I'll add, I appreciate that Councilmember, I will just emphasize, as an administration, all the relevant agencies, the law department, these are-- we are in active conversations, so we will be listening to the feedback and the questions that come out of this discussion at this point in the process, and making sure that we're bringing back ideas and continuing the discussion with Council. COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Yeah. And again, we appreciate that from you, but I'm making my point about DCWP. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: The Public Advocate? PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you. And I want to associate myself with everything the Councilmember said. I know you don't have specific information

about complaints. The information that you do have:

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 34 Has it been shown that the broker's fees have been prohibitive for some folks to get into housing? 3 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think-- I 4 think basically, the combination of both the low 5 vacancy rate and our inability to build the supply 6 7 that we need has -- We know that there's pressure. There's a number of different pressures on the 8 9 market. Both our zoning and our regulatory environment is not as equipped to be able to build 10 11 the supply that we need, which then creates a lot of 12 pressure on both-- on all the actors in the housing 13 industry. 14 So, you know, the reason why-- I think-- As I 15 said, we're excited to talk about new legislation is 16 that we're looking for as many ways as we can to 17 create transparency, and access, and maneuverability 18 in the housing market. PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: You mentioned a couple 19 of forces that are making it difficult. 20 21 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes. 2.2 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Is the entry into 2.3 housing, including brokers fees, one of those things? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: That's not a 24 25 data point that I have, so I can't speak to it in any

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would have the data?

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 35 quantitative manner. I know that basically we are-we are seeing that there are multiple ways that creating access to housing is difficult. Sometimes it has to do with the availability of a unit to be rented at that point, because of the condition of that unit. It has to do with navigating any regulatory pieces to putting a unit up and then finding and going through any process to bring a tenant into that unit. You know, in our regulated housing it's something that we have constantly looked at. It's the reason why we've removed paperwork from the process. We've gotten rid of credit checks for tenants with rental assistance. We're looking at reducing the income eligibility paperwork, so that people can move through the process faster, moving the file information review to the back-end audit. We see that through the overall process of bringing tenants into housing, there could be improvements being made, and there are similarities in the private market as they go through the tenant selection process. PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: And you don't have

the-- You say you don't have the data point. Who

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and unintended consequences?

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 36 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: You know, I can go back and talk to others in the Administration. We can reach out to 311 and see what complaints that they have, and come back to you. PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great. Thank you so much. Now I'm going to turn it over for questions to Councilmember Nurse followed by Councilmember Avilés. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you, Chair. So, you right now are basically saying you have zero data points to offer in this hearing, a hearing that you knew was going to be about broker fees. You have literally zero data you're not able to answer any questions. Can you explain to me exactly what the relationship of HPD is to broker fees of any point? To enforcement, to advising or putting any input on this system of broker fees in the city? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I can Councilmember. So, I think one thing, one role that HPD is playing in the evaluation of the bill is to understand what could be the intended and unintended consequences of a bill. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: So, what are those intended

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 37 2 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Sure. 3 there are-- You know, basically there are costs 4 associated with renting a unit, and understanding how those costs shift when things are allowed and not 5 allowed is one thing that HPD could lend its 6 7 expertise. 8 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: So do you have something 9 conclusive to offer today? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: As I mentioned 10 11 earlier, the Administration continues to review the 12 legislation and are waiting to hear more feedback, 13 talk to the Council, continue that evaluation with 14 other agency partners. 15 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: I just want to say, I think 16 you have wasted-- maybe not you personally, because 17 I'm sure you didn't make this call, but this 18 Administration has wasted our time today. You all knew that many people were going to be here today, 19 because this clearly impacts so many New Yorkers, and 20 you all showed up with no data, no input, nothing 21 2.2 conclusive, no analysis to offer on this bill. It's 23 embarrassing, truly embarrassing. People here-- There's a lot of people here who 24 have something to say. They want to actually make a 25

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 38 system that works in the middle of a housing crisis, and they left you on the chopping block, to come here and have no input on this. I mean, this is just-this is disgusting. It truly is. I'm-- I am livid right, now because I'm a tenant. A lot of people here are a tenant. A lot of people in this room are tenants. We are desperate. And you have come here with nothing to offer, not even substantive debate. It's one thing if you came and said, "We disagree with this bill, and here's why, point one, two, three." But you're not even coming with that. What you're saying is a lot of nonsense sentences. FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Councilmember with due respect, I-- You know, I've come here as a representative of the Administration to say that we believe that there is an important discussion here. We believe that there are elements of the housing industry where we can continue to work to push for better access for tenants into housing. We have been successful in some parts in our regulated stock. believe that there is a discussion where we need to hear from stakeholders. That's what this hearing is set up to do, what we've convened. We want to hear this information, take that into our evaluation, and,

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 39 2 like all pieces of legislation, continue the discussion with the Council after today. 3 4 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: You knew this was coming, even if you're not the agency that has to directly 5 deal with this. If it was me, I would have come 6 7 prepared, no matter what my boss told me, because I would never want to show up to something unprepared 8 9 like this. Thank you Chair. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: 10 Thank you. Now, 11 Councilmember Avilés. COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you Chair. 12 I share 13 my colleagues frustration here. To spend time-- The amount of effort that goes in to getting us all here 14 15 to this table, months of activity, to sit in front of 16 a dais that is empty with such a critical issue is 17 truly a slap in the face, and it seems to be a 18 hallmark of this Administration. I thank you for being here, and I know you do 19 good work at HPD, but I think you've also answered 20 21 our question when you noted HPD projects don't have 2.2 broker's fees because you are working to make sure 2.3 that the most vulnerable New Yorkers, those with low incomes, those working-class New Yorkers, are going 24

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to get access to units.

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So you have answered the question for us, despite having no information for us. And I will say it is unconscionable that in a housing crisis, we have an Administration that won't even come to the table with some analysis, that won't contribute to a constructive conversation, because this impacts so many lives, both the brokers who are here, the renters who are here, and families who cannot live in neighborhoods because they can no longer afford to do so.

We need to do better. And you have an analysis. This Administration has experience, and has analysis, it has research, it has capability, and it demonstrates nothing. It is truly unfortunate. And I hope everyone in this room, no matter what your feeling is on this system, the fact that we cannot engage in a dialogue. That you're listening, when you know this is a crisis is truly appalling. And I don't mean to direct that to you. I am talking to the Administration and the executive apparatus that has millions of dollars at its disposal, many, many full-time staff, that you do not come here to have a full and honest discussion about what is occurring on the ground.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 41 2 So, I'm sorry, Chair. Thank you for that. 3 you for the time. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. So, I'm 4 5 going to make a request, because quite honestly, as a Chair of this Committee, we have over 400 people that 6 7 are signed up. I'm going to be here honestly all night, along with my colleague, Councilmember Ossé, 8 9 to hear from the public. And so, no matter where one stands on the bill if you're strongly for it, if 10 11 you're strongly against it, the data is important. 12 So, I started off the hearing with unbelievably 13 rudimentary data questions that are, you know, no matter where one stands on the bill, we just want to 14 15 have this data. How many broker-- complaints about brokers fees? How many tenant complaints do you have 16 about brokers fees? What is the content of those 17 18 complaints? What is HPD doing in terms of their own projects and brokerage fees? 19 So, I'm going to ask that this committee get the 20 data by 5pm today. So, while we are still here 21 2.2 speaking to the public, we have the necessary data to 23 properly conduct this hearing. Thank you, and now turn it over to Councilmember 24 25 Ossé.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 42 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you so much, Chair I wanted to follow up on a point you made about this being a state regulation or a-- can you speak to why you believe that is the case? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes. the licenses, I think it's a fairly well-documented where licenses for real estate brokers exist, and so anything related to that profession would live there. On-- When it comes to things related to rental payments in the private market, non-HPD regulated housing, we would -- we usually defer that to state regulation. More often than not, it lives within the Office of Rent Administration within HDR. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay, so that's the only thing you came here with. And I disagree with that statement on multiple reasons. One, the state deals with rent and setting rents. The broker fee is a fee that is not considered rent. It is a prepayment or a payment for a service, right? Two, the Albany Supreme Court struck down the 2020 Guidance because of two issues: One, the guidance was ordered by an agency in the Department of State and not the legislative body. The judge

ruled that an agency could not and does not have

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 43 2 lawmaking authority if you are referring to the law 3 of 2020. Third, the Department of State, through its real 4 5 estate board, governs the licensure, as you said, and continuing education of real estate state 6 7 salespersons and brokers. The board deals with the laws written in Article 12-A of the state's real 8 9 property law. Currently, there is no statute or law in Article 12-A that would likely preempt the City 10 11 from legislating on who pays for the broker fee. 12 The primarily the -- Primarily the laws in 13 Article 12-A that deal with compensation are laws that talk about who the broker can split fees with, 14 15 or who a real estate salesperson can receive 16 compensation from. 17 And I think you-- you hinted at a point about this potentially not being a city--18 19 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: No. I-- As far as -- Two things: One DOS passed guidance, not a 20 law, and it was based on a 2019, piece of state law, 21 2.2 which is why I was referring to the state law--2.3 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay. FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: -- and that 24

oversight. As far as the City's position on whether-

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 44 2 - on the bill and regulatory power, that's still-that's still something that's being reviewed. 3 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Being discussed. Right. 4 So, I'll just speak to that. Because the government 5 6 can regulate. The city government can regulate 7 private businesses to promote the public's health, 8 safety, welfare, and morals. The Council has passed 9 numerous resolutions declaring an emergency with the city's housing crisis. Therefore, this is a public 10 11 need we need to address, and there can be legislation 12 like the FARE Act that seeks to address this public 13 need. So, maybe bring that back to the Admin and future discussions. 14 15 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes, sir. 16 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, Councilmember Powers. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Thank you. Nice to see 18 19 you, Commissioner. Thank you Chair Menin and Councilmember Ossé for having this hearing today. 20 21 I found last term, when looking at the data, the 2.2 actual difficulty is finding real data on this 23 because they're a series of private transactions happening, and getting to the real data points--24

There are data points, I think, that the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 45

Administration could look at, or even the Council could look at it, which is even just a prevalence of the fees.

I think my office looked at my district on StreetEasy found about 50% of the apartments listed on there (back then, I mean I could dig up the old data) were— had a fee and 50% didn't. I don't know what those datapoints are now, but in fairness, it's extremely difficult to get data on this, which might be the reason, whether you believe in the fee or not believe in the fee, there still may be a need for some regulatory action here, because I think we are talking about a series of transactions with a lot of money involved, that I think there are serious concerns around how they impact tenants. And of course we're going to hear from brokers on their impact today.

But I think whatever it is, I think there's a need for information and regulatory action, and also the City be more involved in this, because I think there are— A lot of the reason we're not getting data on 311 is because New Yorkers are not going to turn to the city, in my view, unless it's a really predatory action or something that takes place.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 46 2 So, I think the reason we're here today is to 3 have a conversation about the fees, but also about how we might be able to have more information in the 4 future. So, I recognize the challenge faced here by the Administration, and you about exactly trying to 6 7 get to the type of data that you would want to be able to provide today, which is, I think, a good 8 9 reason for having this hearing. I just wanted to go back to a couple things. 10 11 think this was mentioned earlier, but HPD units that are marketed do not have a broker fee on them. 12 13 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: HPD units that go through our finance and go through our regulatory 14 15 agreement process do not have a broker fee. 16 administrative fees that are connected to it would go 17 through a management plan that we review and approve. 18 There's also no application fees as part of Housing Connect. There are certain housing types 19 that may have costs or fees associated, like 20 Mitchell-Lama, but those go through a review and also 21 2.2 need to be approved if any move forward. 2.3 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: And there's no fees because that's a-- that's a prohibition that has been 24

put in place by HPD? Or because you are-- have some

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 47 good. Roll over those units and you're choosing not to?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: different produced housing. Like the costs and the financing and the pre development process to go from no project to project involves public subsidies. there's already been certain investments made up front. When we're working with the private market and trying to connect people to housing using rental assistance, depending on the rental assistance source there may be-- there are broker fees sometimes involved, and those broker fees can be covered by different programs that we have. CityFHEPS has a broker fee voucher application eligible individuals may be able to apply to. When the federal government had the emergency housing voucher program, we had the ability to use broker payment vouchers as a way to create more opportunities for tenants. In fact, in that situation, brokers were integral into helping us navigate a low-vacancy environment and connect people to housing in a time limit where we had to connect many people with vouchers to housing while the opportunity existed. And there may be-- And there are sometimes opportunities for standard voucher

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 48 2 holders to get broker fee assistance through help 3 with HRA if they eligible. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Thanks. 4 I think 5 Councilmember Ossé asked this question. I just 6 wanted to repeat it. Can you talk, as you're 7 evaluating this legislation, what are the factors that you are considering? You guys don't have a 8 stated position here today, and certainly a public 9 hearing is a good opportunity to hear from everyone 10 11 exactly on their sentiment. But can you talk more 12 about what are the issues you are evaluating in the 13 process of determining the Administration's position 14 on it? Because I-- It's fairly vague here now, and I 15 wanted to get a better understanding of what you guys are thinking about as you decide if this bill passes, 16 17 whether to sign it, veto it, let it pass into law. 18 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Sure. think that there-- there are a number of fees and 19 costs associated with housing, some of it regulated 20 by the 2019 state law that we've talked about 21 2.2 earlier, but particularly in non-regulated, non-rent-23 regulated housing, market housing as it's often referred to, costs can be pushed into other areas of 24

the housing search and lease-up process. So, we're

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 49 2 trying to look at the different ways that that may 3 happen, different permutations. 4 Additionally, we want to understand better the impact this may have on an industry that employs many 5 New Yorkers here within the city. And those two 6 7 factors, in itself, require a deeper analysis from multiple agencies, both in the housing front, housing 8 9 supply, access, and economic development front, and workforce development front. 10 11 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Okay, thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. 12 Thank you very much. 13 So, I'm going to ask the Sergeant Of Arms to just--14 These are the questions that I asked at the top. 15 we'd like to get answers by 5pm, so we can study 16 So, Carl, do you mind passing that? Thank you so much. 17 18 And seeing no more questions, I want to thank you for testifying today, and we are now going to move on 19 to the public comment period. 20 21 So, I'm now opening up the hearing for public 2.2 testimony. I want to remind members of the public 23 that this is a formal government proceeding and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, 24

members of the public shall remain silent at all

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 50 times. Again, if you agree with the speaker, feel free to do this [MAKES JAZZ HANDS GESTURE], but otherwise people need to remain silent.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony, but they may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant at Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized, you will have two minutes to speak on today's topic, which is obviously Intro 360. If you have a written statement or additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant at Arms. You may also email written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72 hours of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted.

So, I'm now going to call our first panel. So, our first panel is Brooklyn Borough President Antonio Reynoso. Borough President?

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 51 2 BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: Good morning, 3 I'm grateful to be an entire panel. I just 4 want to say, I apologize. It is embarrassing, and it 5 is sad that there are many people here for or against this legislation that would love to really get to the 6 7 bottom of data that supports the case that's being made by Councilmember Chi Ossé and his legislation. 8 9 Instead, we're going to be relegated to having a conversation that we've already had in the public. 10 11 We are wasting time. This is a literal waste of time. 12 13 From what I understand, I don't know if anybody from the Administration has even stayed to listen to 14 15 the testimony of all these people that care deeply 16 about this issue one way or another. 17 Another thing is putting Ahmed Tigani, who is 18 arguably one of the hardest working and most lovable kind servants for the City of New York in front of 19 us: It's not a mistake. That is not by-- by chance, 20 that he's the one that's here. So, I just want to 21 2.2 shout out Ahmed and the great work that he does. And 23 this is obviously not a reflection of his work, but

more a reflection of this Administration.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 52 2 I guess I'll speak to my testimony, which, again, I want to say, really I'm not happy that I'm spending 3 time here when I could have been doing other things 4 5 in Brooklyn. So, first, I am Antonio Reynoso, and I'm the 6 7 President of the greatest borough in the City of New York, which is Brooklyn, New York, but I--8 9 [BACKGROUND VOICES] Amanda Farías, Councilmember, is arguably from 10 11 one of the next-best boroughs in this city. But it's 12 all love. We're from Brooklyn, so we always show 13 love. Good morning, Chair Menin. Thank you for holding 14 15 this hearing today, and thank you to Councilmember 16 Ossé for introducing this important and common-sense 17 bill. 18 No one here, not even the landlords, needs to tell me that you -- that we are experiencing a housing 19 crisis. But because we are not building enough, New 20 York City's vacancy rate is the lowest it's been 21 2.2 since 1968. Fewer apartments are available across 23 all rent levels, meaning it's especially difficult right now for low- and moderate- income New Yorkers 24

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to find secure housing.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 53 2 [BELL RINGS] 3 I guess-- There you go. Thank you so much for 4 having me. 5 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: If you want to--BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: I don't want to 6 7 continue. 8 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I think there's some 9 questions for you, so... BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: Questions I'll 10 11 answer, but I just don't want to waste anybody else's 12 time that's behind me, because you guys are going to 13 be here a long time, and I want to make sure they get their time. But I'm more than happy to answer 14 15 questions. Thank you Chair. 16 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you so much, Borough 17 President, for being here, and I'm going to turn it 18 going to turn it over to Councilmember Ossé, who has 19 some questions for you. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, Borough 20 President. Has your office had any complaints from 21 2.2 constituents about the broker fee or having been 23 forced to pay a broker fee? BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: We-- We originally 24 weren't receiving any information or gathering

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 54 information related to broker fees until your legislation came up. Then there was deep support that was coming in for my advocacy, for the FARE Act. So, I want to say that I think your advocacy and the introduction of the legislation was the first time we started getting questions or requests for advocacy from Brooklynites for this legislation. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay. BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: So, we don't-- we don't have the data, but are more than happy to pull it up from our constituent services, the amount of calls we've gotten to the concerns related to the-to the FARE Act. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: That would be really helpful if you can get that whenever you can. BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: Will do. Will do. COUNCILMEMBER OSSEE: That would be very supportive. Thank you. BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: Thank you. And I just -- On a personal experience, I note, Councilmember, I paid \$7,500 to get into my apartment through a broker fee, and a first and second month's rent. I think I want to say in 2000-and-like-9. And

it was very difficult for me to-- who is well-- well-

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 55 off. You know, middle class. Everyone knows my salary here. I knew my salary when I was a Councilmember. But when I was a Councilmember it was very difficult. And those challenges are real, and people that experience it, you know, paying \$5000 versus \$7500 would have been a big difference to me and my family as we were growing, and I wasn't able to experience it. So, I'm not only here on a professional level, I'm here on a personal level as well. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: In that experience, did you go out to hire the broker? BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: No. I never saw the broker in my life. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: You never saw them? BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: Never saw the broker. I saw it online. I went to go visit the apartment, and it came with a first, second-- what was called the security-- a first month's security and broker fee. And I had to pay all three of them in one shot. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: \$7,500? BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: 7500 bucks. And I think that was in-- It was a long time ago.

It was in-- not in the apartment I am now, but in the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 56 apartment I was in before. I'm still a tenant. also had to pay for the broker fee for this house, which I found on my own as well. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Twice. BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: So-- So, this is the second time, but this one was just the first month's and a broker fee for the new apartment. But the broker fee was something I had to pay both times. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much, Borough President, being here. BOROUGH PRESIDENT REYNOSO: Thank you so much for this important hearing. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. I'm now going to call the first panel is going to be Gary Mallon, Bess Friedman, Brian Phillips, Ryan Monnel. And while they're coming up, just in the interest of time, I'm going to let the second panel, know, so they can start to get ready: Rob Solano, Andrea Joseph, Jeffrey Hannon, Annie Abreu, and Bradley Tusk on Zoom. Thank you. yyy Okay. Okay, thank you. Please begin. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Press the -- Press the mic.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

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2 MR. MALLON: Ah, thank you, ladies and gentlemen, 3 here we find ourselves again discussing yet another 4 broker fee bill. It is crucial that we all understand the law of unintended consequences. 5 people attempt to legislate an industry they do not 6 7 know or understand, it inevitably leads to problems for everyone involved, and unfortunately, tenants 8 will pay the price. We all support a more affordable New York. We all want the city to be a place where 10 11 people can find affordable housing. However, this 12 bill will not achieve that goal. We face a supply-13 and-demand issue until we address this, pricing will not change. The market will become less negotiable. 14 15 Landlords have become more rigid in the fees they 16 charge, and these fees will be baked into the cost of 17 rent, pushing them even higher. 18 If we truly want to affect the cost of living in New York City, we need to address the lack of 19 building in New York City. This legislation is not 20 an attempt to find a meaningful solution. It is 21 2.2 legislation for the simple sake of legislation. 2.3 at the 2019 rent laws: Despite their goals, rents grew by 26% since the law was enacted. It's harder 24

than ever to find an apartment. The bill will have

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 58
similar unintended consequences. We currently have
an efficient, transparent, and fully negotiable
rental market.

Enacting this bill will reduce all of those
benefits on top of making everything more expensive.
The services that agents provide are constantly

devalued by this Council. Most agents work six to seven days a week, absorbing almost all of the risk in this industry. Every call they answer, every showing they book, does not guarantee a signed lease.

Agents often spend their own time and money on clients who work with multiple brokers simultaneously.

Saying agents only open doors is far from the truth. If this fundamental change happens, there will be even less availability to view apartments.

Unlike agents, building owners don't work seven days a week. At the end of the day, tenants have a choice. They don't have to use a broker if they don't want to. 50% of the apartments available right now are no fee apartments. This disruption has the potential to hurt tenants and will ultimately cost them more money.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 59 Along with REVNY and all residential firms, I actively oppose this bill. It will compromise market transparency, and in short, tenants will pay the price. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. The next panelist -- Yes, thank you. MS. FRIEDMAN: Good afternoon everyone--COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Turn on the mic. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: You want to turn it on so the red light -- when you see the red light, it is on. MS. FRIEDMAN: Gotcha. Thank you. Good afternoon. Bill Intro 360 threatens not only the livelihood of New York City Real Estate Agents, but also the financial welfare of the very tenants the bill seeks to protect. If passed, this bill will push brokerage fees onto landlords. Landlords, in response, will bake these fees into the monthly rent for the tenants to absorb, and will therefore increase their rents, not only the year they sign, but each year they choose to renew. Today, an upfront fee in writing is transparent and negotiable. This bill would make the fees hidden and progressive, predatory, and incredibly misleading. Hard working

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 60 2 agents who make zero dollars unless a deal gets done 3 will also feel a major financial impact. 4 Despite reality TV shows the starting income for a New York City agent is \$52,000 a year. That's less 5 than many politicians here today make, and let's not 6 7 forget, many of these agents are renters themselves. 8 So, here are the facts, housing affordability 9 will not be solved by this misquided and hollow legislation, and in fact will be made much worse. 10 11 Simply put, this bill will make it harder for brokers 12 to be fairly paid, raise housing costs, and limit 13 housing access. The last thing New York City needs 14 right now. Housing is expensive because there's not 15 enough of it. 16 Less than 10,000 new multifamily units were 17 proposed in New York City in 2023. A wide range of 18 experts agree we need more than 500,000 new units to 19 keep up with population growth by 2030. The lack of 20 supply and increasing demand gets plenty-- gives 21 plenty of runway for higher rents. 2.2 Brokers, as mentioned here earlier, are 2.3 instrumental in helping incoming residents navigate

the unique and complex rental market in New York.

[BELL RINGS]

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 61 2 Being a broker--3 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I'm just going to ask you to wrap up, please. 4 5 MS. FRIEDMAN: Yes, being a broker is an accessible career that welcomes immigrants, single 6 7 mothers, people of color, and young people just 8 starting out. So, along with making apartments more 9 unaffordable, this bill is also making it harder for brokers to make ends meet and taking away people's 10 11 livelihoods. 12 [BELL RINGS] 13 Finally, the current state of the market determines whether a broker fee is paid by an owner 14 15 or a tenant, and whether the fee is one month's rent or 15%, all of which is negotiable to the benefit of 16 17 renters. This bill would take that consumer choice 18 away. 19 New Yorkers want to make decisions about their 20 housing--21 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: We just to-- every member of 2.2 the public gets two minutes. So, really, I've got to 23 ask you to wrap up. MS. FRIEDMAN: Okay, well, here's-- I'll be 24

closing sorry. If the City Council is a real partner

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 62 2 in solving our housing crisis, they must stop this 3 legislation, and I hope that local lawmakers and the 4 public fully understand what is at stake before considering Intro 360. New Yorkers simply cannot 5 afford for rents to jump up at a time when so many 6 7 are in need of quality housing. 8 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay--9 MS. FRIEDMAN: This bill will do the opposite of what it claims people--10 11 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. We've got to wrap up. 12 We--13 MS. FRIEDMAN: -- and the process will be far less 14 transparent. Thank you. 15 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Can we hear from 16 the next panelist? Please? Thank you. 17 MR. PHILLIPS: Good morning, Chair Menin and 18 members of the Committee on Consumer and Worker 19 Protection. My name is Brian Phillips. I'm an 20 Associate Broker with Douglas Solomon Real Estate 21 here in Manhattan, where I both live and earn a 22 living. I actually live in Harlem, and some of my 23 colleagues who live or work in Harlem are in the room with me today. 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 63 2 I'm a member of the New York State Association of 3 Realtors, where I am the 2024 Chair of the New York 4 City Issues Working Group, and I serve on the legislative steering committee at NYSAR. Many NYSAR 5 members are here in attendance today. Additionally, 6 7 I'm a member of the Real Estate Board of New York. 8 As a small landlord and a real estate agent, I 9 specialize in rentals as a key part of my business. As a small landlord, I have faced significant 10 11 financial pressures due to rising real estate taxes, 12 homeowners, insurance and maintenance costs. 13 increases have forced me to increase rents, a situation shared by many of my landlord clients. 14 15 This financial strain is further complicated by the 16 proposed requirement for landlords to pay the 17 brokerage fee when hiring agents on an exclusive 18 basis. This requirement could lead to two likely outcomes: Landlords may either incorporate the 19 broker fee into the rent, spreading it over the 20 entirety of the lease. This would result in higher 21 2.2 monthly rents and increased lease renewal rates, 2.3 which are based on a last rented price. Alternatively, landlords might opt not to hire 24

agents on an exclusive basis. This means tenants

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 64 2 would have to pay the brokerage fee, and listings would not appear on platforms like StreetEasy, which 3 4 require exclusive listings. 5 In Manhattan, rental listings will not syndicate to Zillow unless they are first listed on StreetEasy. 6 7 Consequently, available listings would become harder 8 to find for renters. As agents and brokers, we cover 9 the cost of professional photography, floor plan, and 3d video tours, which can easily range from--10 11 [BELL RINGS] 12 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I'm going to ask you to 13 wrap up please? 14 MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. 15 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And you can submit-- Let me 16 just be clear with every member of the public: 17 take the written testimony. So, please, if you don't 18 get to finish your prepared statement. We take all of that written testimony. 19 MR. PHILLIPS: Right. I'll just finish this 20 paragraph. All right? 21 22 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yeah. If we could please--23 We've got over 400 speakers. We've got to make sure 24 that everyone is given the same amount of time.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 65 Okay? Please. One more sentence, please, and then we really need to wrap it up. MR. PHILLIPS: Right. The FARE Act, while well intended, well may have unintended, unintended consequences, reducing visibility of listings and ultimately harming tenants. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Okay. And we'll hear from the next speaker. Thank you. MR. MONELL: Well, thanks Chair and members of the committee. I'm Ryan Monell with REBNY. I'll try to make up for a lost time here and say, you know, you've heard a lot from-- from some of our leadership in in the industry. Look, I think we want to be part of the solution, right? We want to make sure that we're addressing the costs that we're seeing in

in in the industry. Look, I think we want to be part of the solution, right? We want to make sure that we're addressing the costs that we're seeing in regards to rentals across the city in a meaningful way. We actually believe this bill will go in the wrong direction, as you've heard from Bess and Gary and Brian, which is consequential not only for, you know, obviously, renters across the city, but also, I think for agents who— it's going to make it more complicated for them to do the work they do every day.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 66

By the way, you know, we have 1500 agents who showed up today to make it loud and clear that this is not the solution relevant to-- to the rising cost.

And I think, you know, we should listen to some of the folks who are out there every day looking at the market, looking at the data, and really want to see costs go down. And we know that supply is really the main driver in regards to how we can solve for that. But we can't do things in the meantime that are going to make it even more complicated and more challenging, and actually eliminate choice in the market. And we believe this bill would do just that.

The last thing I'll say, as Bess mentioned, is, you know, most of these agents who are your constituents are renters themselves, and make \$52,000 a year starting out.

And so, we're talking about eliminating the livelihood for folks who really, truly want to be stalwart members of their communities, do a service for their neighbors, and try to make a living for them and their families. And so, passing this legislation will undoubtedly have a consequential impact on their ability to earn, and we need to take that into account when we're considering this bill as

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 67 well. So, I'll stop there, but I appreciate all of your time today. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. are a number of questions that colleagues have for the panel, so let me just jump right into it. No-- No, you're on the second panel, sir. believe you. Yes. I called the second panel to say-- just to get ready. So-- No, no, that's okay. We're going to be coming to you next, but we've got an order to the panel, so we'll be coming to you shortly. So, I'm going to open it up to Councilmember Ossé. Questions? COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I have no questions for this panel, thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Public Advocate, you said you have questions? PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you so much, and thank you all for being here. First, I just want to mention: Every time-- There is no part of the industry that seems to want to do their part to fix the crisis, and I get there are multiple reasons why we're in the housing crisis, whether we're not

building enough, affordability, whether it's the rent

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 68 quidelines board. There's a whole bunch of things that are going, and every time we try to fix one part of it, that part of it says, "Don't fix that part of it." So it's a very difficult thing to do, and I think we need "all/and", and not just "or". This is one place where I feel like it's a good balance, because we're not taking away the ability for people to make their money. And I know the average is \$52k I'm interested to know if that's the mean, median, or what kind of average it is. Because I know that people make considerably more than \$52k. As well as that there's a lot of working folks that do make the \$52. So I want to clarify: The 2019 rent guidelines board, the rent laws were specifically to help preserve the housing that we have, and keep the tenants in it. And I think it was successful in doing that. I had a question about other markets in other cities. It seems to me that we are only one of two major cities that do this. So, are you saying that

the real estate industry is not successful in other

cities because they have to pay who gets-- who hires

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

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2 MR. MONELL: I mean, I would simply say that the size, scale, and intensity of New York City, co-ops, 3 condos, and rental apartments, it's a completely 4 different market than anywhere else in the country. 5 And once again, just like in any industry, 6 7 tenants have a choice. There's either a full-service or no service, and when 50% of the market is already 8 no fee, which means tenants have a choice to either 9 represent themselves or hire a broker to make their 10 11 lives easier, it's simply a free market that works, 12 and this legislation will do nothing at all to reduce 13 the cost that tenants face. PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Does that mean that 14 15 the other cities that have this law, there is a 16 thriving realtor market? 17 MR. MONELL: I can't speak to other cities. All 18 I could say is this city's size, scale and density cannot be compared to any other city that I'm aware 19 of with the complexity of the marketplace. 20 21 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Yeah, we also have the 2.2 highest rents in, probably, the world and one of the 23 lowest vacancy rates that we've ever had. MR. MONELL: Because we don't build apartments 24

anymore, because politicians don't understand that

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 70 2 developers take risks to build apartments that you 3 don't want to incentivize them to do so. 4 [APPLAUSE] 5 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. [GAVEL] We need to maintain--6 7 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Quiet down. Quiet down. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: We have to maintain order in 8 9 here. I'm going to be very clear--[BACKGROUND VOICES] 10 11 You can-- As I said, if you agree, please feel 12 free to do this, [MAKES JAZZ HANDS GESTURE] but we 13 cannot have -- we've got to maintain decorum in here. 14 Thank you so much. 15 [BACKGROUND VOICES] 16 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: I will assure you, 17 sir, having paid brokers fees, and having had tenants 18 myself, and organizing around housing for about 20something years, I know much more than you about why 19 20 this housing market is the way it is, and why we're 21 not building housing. And so the profitability of housing is the major 22 23 reason that we're having a housing crisis right now. So, we're trying to figure out how to manage that. 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 71 2 And frankly, I support building up, depending 3 what we're building. So, to pretend that you have more knowledge than those of us on here about the 4 housing market is not--5 MR. MONELL: I mean, I respect--6 7 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: I'm not finished, is not really a real thing. 8 9 What we're trying to figure out here is how we can make sure the entry point into housing is 10 11 balanced. And so that's why I'm asking about other 12 markets, because what seems to happen is we're having 13 discussion in a vacuum. And so if the City hasn't shown up, we're now just talking to ourselves, and I 14 15 understand that you want to keep the system the way it is. Most people do, particularly if they're 16 17 benefiting from it. 18 And what we're trying to do is find the balance. I want to make sure you get the money that you 19 deserve for the work that you're doing. But it seems 20 to me if someone else is hiring, which is the case in 21 22 every other industry, the person who hires a person 23 is the person that pays for it. And that's why I'm asking the questions, so we can have information 24

about other cities.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 72 2 MR. MONELL: Sir, just one thing. I've been in 3 the industry for 26 years. I've overseen hundreds of 4 thousands of lease transactions, so I think I have a little bit of experience in this business. That's 5 6 just number one. 7 Number two, you talk about giving choice and you talk about saving tenants money. The simple fact is, 8 9 look at the 2019 rent laws. If you have bad credit or no credit, you have to pay insurance to get an 10 11 apartment now that you did not have to do before. 12 You've taken choice away from tenants. If you have a 13 pet, which many New York City residents do, you now have to pay extra rent each and every month for that 14 15 pet because you've decided to take away choice from 16 tenants. 17 Other markets are not relevant. What's relevant 18 is this market, and the fact is there's no building going on. It's a law of supply and demand, and if 19 you fix that, you will fix pricing. Until then, this 20 21 is just an attack on the brokerage community that's 2.2 unwarranted. 2.3 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: : Thank you. [BACKGROND NOISE] I am finished. 24

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Quiet please.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

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2 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: I will say, you spent 3 26 years trying to figure out how to make money off 4 of broker's fees. I spent over 20 years trying to figure out how to fix the housing crisis. It's a 5 different system. It's a different study than what 6 7 we're trying to figure out. So I'm glad that you 8 made your money that way. I'm trying to figure out 9 how we can fix the housing crisis. And what I'm telling you is I don't mind brokers making the money. 10 11 I'm trying to figure out how best to do that, and how 12 we can fix the crisis that we're in, because people 13 like you want to make as much money as possible. And we're just trying to figure out how I can-- I hear 14 15 you, but-- I'm listening to his testimony. But I am actually trying to figure out how people can make 16 17 money, whether they're wealthy brokers or they're 18 making \$50,000. I'm not trying to take away people's 19 ability to make money. All we're trying to do is 20 figure out how we can lessen the burden of tenants 21 who are trying to enter into a housing market. 2.2 is a crisis because of a lot of things that have 23 happened. The system is not working and has been not working for a very long time, not because of 2019 24 25 laws. Thank you.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 74 2 MS. FRIEDMAN: But with-- with all due respect. 3 Since this Council and Councilmember Ossé is 4 proposing this bill, this law, shouldn't you have this -- this substance to support why this makes sense 5 financially? Don't-- Shouldn't you have those data 6 7 points to argue those today, if you think this makes sense? Where-- Where's the information to support 8 9 it? PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: So what-- We do have 10 11 some. The city's not here. You should be mad at the 12 Mayor and his administration for not being here. 13 what we do know is the way that this thing works is very prohibitive. When I had to pay \$12,000 to get 14 15 into an apartment: Praise God that I have the 16 ability to do so. Most people do not. And so it is 17 prohibitive in the market to pay this extra fee, which is ranging between 8% and 15%. That's just a 18 real thing. So, we're just trying to figure out how 19 to balance who pays it, not to take the money out of 20 21 anybody's pocket. 22 MS. FRIEDMAN: No, but sir, with all due respect, 23 as quoted here, you can look online right now, 50-almost 50% of--24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 75 2 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: I think I've taken a 3 lot of time. MS. FRIEDMAN: --units are no fee apartments. 4 5 You don't-- Nobody's forced to-- This is all 6 negotiable. 7 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: That's just not--So-- So one: Usually after "all due respect", no 8 9 respect follows. But I appreciate what you're But that is not how it happens in reality. 10 11 And so I have -- When I was renting, I found no fee 12 apartments. I've also been -- apartments brought to 13 me that I didn't even know existed, that were better than apartments that I saw. And so that's a false 14 15 choice, to be able to say that. Sometimes there's a 16 choice on paper, but that's not how it works out in 17 the reality of people finding apartments. 18 MR. MONELL: All I would like to say, if you 19 actually cared about legislation that was impactful and effective, you would actually engage the 20 21 brokerage community in the conversations versus 2.2 dictating to it. Never once do you engage with the 2.3 brokerage community or seek our opinions. PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: That's what's 24

happening now, by the way. There's a huge

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION
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    engagement. You're right here, engaging with the
    council.
        MR. MONELL: That's today. But not about before.
        PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Yeah, the bill hasn't
    passed. This is how bills get passed.
        MR. MONELL: Well, you should speak to the
    community in advance.
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Can I respond? Brokers have
    actually worked on this bill. They'll be testifying
    right after this panel. So you'll-- you'll hear from
    them in this room. So, thank you. We've engaged the
    broker community.
        MR. MONELL: I disagree.
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. And we've got two
    other Councilmembers who have questions,
    Councilmember Nurse, followed by Councilmember
    Hudson.
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        COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you, Chair. I'll try
    to be brief. You know, I think-- I think we're all
    saying that. No one is saying you shouldn't earn a
    living. We're just looking at who's paying for that.
    This is pretty simple. And I think you're conflating
    it intentionally. But I see a lot of signs about,
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"Don't raise the rent." And yet, I don't think I've

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 77 seen any of the brokers here-- and you know, feel free to raise your hand if you're wrong. In any housing movement actions, I've not seen you here at any -- when we're discussing any housing legislation that's going to impact or keep people's rents low. Like, feel free to raise your hand if you participate in the housing movement as a broker. Yes, great. I'm glad that some of you do, but a lot of you don't. I didn't see any of you at the RGB rent guideline board meeting. Were you there? No. Okay, so the fact is, we have a situation where there's people that we don't meet who are supposed to be doing work, and we have to pay for their labor that we did not contract. That's what this bill is about. So, I guess I'm curious, for the record: Is there any requirement that a broker shows up to a viewing that they've scheduled? MR. MONELL: Yeah. My brokers will show up at every appointment. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Your brokers, but is there a requirement by law? MR. MONELL: I can't tell you that's a

requirement by law. I can tell you what our company

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 78 does and what our agents do, and you guys continually demean the service of what brokers do. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yours might be unique, but not all are. MR. MONELL: You look at exceptions about worst case scenarios versus looking at the vast majority of brokers. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: The worst case scenario is generally what the rule is. That's why we're in a housing crisis. MR. MONELL: I disagree with you. I disagree with you. We're in a housing crisis because there is no building. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: The worst case scenario is generally the most common experience. MR. MONELL: That's not true. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: I have seen ads on the internet that don't say there's a broker fee, and then when you show up there is suddenly a broker fee. Suddenly the broker fee can move. There are bad actors here, which is why we are in this situation. If you want to be solutions-oriented here, that is welcome. But then you have to acknowledge the

fact that if I don't pay for your service, I

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79 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION shouldn't-- If I'm not contracting you, I should not have to pay for your service. It is a very simple concept. MR. MONELL: The very simple concept is every person signs a brokerage agreement in advance of seeing that apartment, which clearly sets forth what the broker fee is. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: That's not how it always goes down. MR. MONELL: Once again, you're looking at the excep--COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Perhaps for you, and congratulations for having a great firm, but that does not happen for everyone. MR. MONELL: I was talking, and you interrupted me. I didn't interrupt you. Well, that's your experience in a limited situation. I'm telling you what the law provides. You must sign a brokerage fee agreement clearly detailing what the costs are. You must sign disclosure agreements, fair housing agreements. There is tremendous amounts of legislation that currently exists, but everyone chooses to take the one-off situation and conflate

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION
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        COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: It's not a one-off
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    situation if there are hundreds of people here.
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        MR. MONELL: It's not the-- It's not the rule.
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        COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: It's not a one-off
    situation if we're at this point of needing
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     regulation.
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        MR. MONELL: We need regulation because we need
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    housing.
        COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yes. I'll move on.
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    you.
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Councilmember Hudson followed
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    by Councilmember powers.
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        COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you, Chair.
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    wanted to follow up. The Public Advocate asked a
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    question that I had as well, but I didn't hear an
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     answer. You mentioned in testimony that starting
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     income is $52,000 a year for a broker. Is that an
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     average salary or the median?
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        MS. FRIEDMAN: It's not a salary. Agents are
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     1099s. It's an average income-- I mean--
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        COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: So it's the--
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        MS. FRIEDMAN: the starting. It's the starting.
        COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: It's the average starting.
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MS. FRIEDMAN: Yes.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 81 2 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay, and so what 3 percentage of annual income for brokers comes from 4 broker fees for rentals? MS. FRIEDMAN: I don't have that statistic. 5 6 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Ryan or anybody? 7 MR. MONELL: We can try to get that for you. 8 think it varies. It probably fluctuates between 9 agent to agent, quite honestly. So, it's a really difficult number to get, but we can get it. 10 11 try to find some data that reflects that. 12 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay. I think-- I think 13 an average would be helpful for us to understand, you 14 know, is it on average, 1 percent of an annual 15 income, 90 percent? MR. MONELL: In terms of the fee? 16 17 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Yeah. 18 MR. MONELL: So I would say fees are probably 19 larger than 1% of their annual income, because when you're talking about a-- an independent contractor 20 21 who's predominantly earning off of commissions, which 2.2 is a fee, then it's going to be a large-- a larger 23 percent than 1% but, well, we can get you more 24 information relevant to how most agents earn-- earn,

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 82 2 and number one, what their salaries are over time in their career, on average. 3 4 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Yeah. I think it would be 5 helpful to know what percentage of the annual salary, on average, that the brokers fees make up. 6 7 MR. MONELL: Yeah. I think, though, just like, you know, speaking more anecdotally, and we will get 8 you this data-- you know, look, the reason that we 9 have 1500 people here today from the brokerage 10 11 community is the fact that this is actually going to 12 have an impact, not only on their clients, who are 13 renters, but also on their ability to earn, right? And so, we want to make sure that we're looking at 14 15 legislation cohesively and in a way that makes-- that 16 reflects that impact as well, which is significant. 17 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Yeah. I think just to 18 reiterate what my colleagues have said: Nobody here is saying that brokers shouldn't make a broker's fee. 19 What we're simply saying is that if you hire the 20 broker, whoever that is, whether it's the landlord or 21 2.2 the tenant, if you hire the broker then you should 23 pay for the broker's fee. If you don't hire the broker, you shouldn't pay for the broker's fee. 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 83 2 If I-- if I hire a plumber to come in and do 3 plumbing work, I pay for the plumber. If my neighbor 4 doesn't hire the plumber, or a tenant doesn't hire a 5 plumber, I'm not asking them to pay for the plumber's work. I'm paying for the plumber's work because I 6 7 asked the plumber to come in and do the work. I 8 think it's-- it's basic-- I'm not going to go back 9 and forth because --MR. MONELL: Sure. Understood. We can talk 10 11 further about it. Understood. But I do think--12 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: --we are on a time 13 schedule here and I want to get back to other topics. But I think having the average of -- of what the 14 15 broker fee makes up in an annual salary would be helpful, and I'll leave it there. 16 17 MR. MONELL: Yup. Okay. I will just say very 18 quickly -- I mean, it is certainly more nuanced, and I understand the basic premise in regards to it -- it 19 seems fair to only pay what you're-- you're hiring 20 someone to do. But the reality is, if this bill were 21 to pass into-- into law, the fee is still going to be 22 23 passed on to the renter. And the challenge is: Right now, despite what we have with the concerns in 24

regards to supply, you do have a choice. You can

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 84 2 either pay a fee up front, or you can pay the fee as part of your rent over time. 3 And the reality is, you're eliminating that 4 5 choice if this bill were to pass, making the assumption that folks don't want to have that ability 6 7 to make the economic decision for themselves. it's a little bit more convoluted relevance than just 8 saying, "Whoever hires a broker should pay the 9 broker," and we're happy to discuss that more offline 10 11 and I understand there's a lot of people who need to, 12 need to testify, but I do want to make sure that 13 premise is understood. 14 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Yeah. And I think, as 15 Councilmember Ossé mentioned, you will hear from your 16 fellow brokers who are in support of the bill and who 17 have a different opinion to provide. 18 Thank you, Chair. 19 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. Councilmember Powers. 20 21 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Thank you. You sort of 2.2 got to it at the end. But the central premise of 23 this entire hearing is: Why are tenants asked to pay in instances when they have not hired the broker to 24

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show them the apartment?

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 85 2 MR. MONELL: I think--3 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: And that's the premise of 4 the hearing. And that central question is the one that we should be talking about throughout all this. 5 Because I am happy all day to talk about how the 6 7 Council and others need to do more on the housing 8 front, and we need to find a balance between regulatory schemes, and adding supply, and all the stuff. But the central premise here today is: 10 11 tenant is looking for an apartment, and you guys are 12 saying 50% of the-- 50% of the rent-- I think that 13 number is extremely high. I think it works against you. 50% of half the units in, certainly my district 14 15 in Manhattan, midtown Manhattan and the Upper East 16 Side, but the housing stock of New York City, we're 17 saying 50% have an extra fee on them. In some cases, 18 the Borough President mentioned \$7,500. That's a lot 19 of money at once. The central question is: Is that. And I 20 appreciate Ryan's nuance and the premise of it. 21 2.2 There are other factors that go into it. Where will 23 that fee end up? Will they still engage brokers, the landlords, if they-- if we switch over the burden? 24

But I think that's the question, and I would love to

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 86 hear a clear answer about if a landlord brings a person into the -- into the -- And we know why, right? They don't have to-- It's no overhead for them to bring that person into the equation, and it solves a problem for them. But if they have made the decision to bring somebody into a transaction, why is the other party, in this case, required to pay for that service that they have not brought into that equation? And that's like the only question I think we really need to be asking today. MR. MALLON: I mentioned earlier, as a small landlord, that I am facing increased insurance, property taxes, and maintenance costs, and I pass on those costs to the tenants, and many of my landlord clients do the same thing. I don't have the-- And I'm already coming out of money out-of-pocket to make mortgage payments on my investment properties. I don't have it. Landlords don't have it. They're going to charge the tenant. They're going to amortize it over 12 months, and the tenant's going to pay that increase. And as mentioned earlier, on the

lease renewal, the tenant is going to pay more

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 87 2 because that lease renewals based on the last rented 3 price. 4 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I understand about 5 mortgage, insurance. Those are like required fees that you have to pay. I don't think a tenant is 6 7 necessarily going to not believe that wouldn't somehow end up in the cost of doing rent. The hiring 8 9 the broker is an optional fee that the land--Obviously, we're saying 50% don't do it. So, there's 10 11 50% who have decided out of that. So, when you make-12 - when you as a landlord, make that decision, that's 13 making a decision that now has to be passed on to the 14 tenant. It's not something that I think a tenant 15 would reasonably believe. Because we know that, 16 because we hear from tenants about this all the time, 17 that they would suddenly have to pay this fee all at 18 once by the way. I actually do think that a lot of 19 tenants would prefer to pay that over the course of a few months than have to pay it all at once. It's a 20 21 lot of money to pay all at once for a lot of folks and who can't afford it. 2.2 23 But I think, still, it's an option, and the landlord's exercising that option, but then turning 24

to the tenant to pay for it. And I think why we are

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 88 discussing the loss of fees, I mean the loss of income is because there's a fear here that it's going to switch. So, the idea that it's all going to get baked in-- that they just going to stop using that service, and I just recognize that challenge. the idea that it's all going to get baked into the rent undercuts that then. But I guess I just want to go back to that question: Why, if I'm a tenant, and to the gentleman -- I'm sorry I don't remember your name -- in the middle: There is a -- There is a frequency, at least in my district, where tenants show up. They've never met the individual who's standing there to open the door. There are missed appointments, and you get nothing for that missed appointment. There are-- The challenge, you walk in, there's 15 other people waiting there to see that apartment too. It's like Hunger Games for an apartment. That certainly speaks to the supply need. No doubt about it. But then when I get there, I'm in a race. Whether -- Is there negotiating power? Little. Because there's 15 other people standing there who will pay more than I will pay, or I what I will pay.

[BACKGROUND VOICE]

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 89 2 So, I don't know what he said. 3 But-- So I quess-- I quess we're just back to the same old question: I walk into an apartment. 4 There's 10 people standing there. They all want that 5 apartment. It's like first-come-first-serve. Who's 6 7 going to sign that paper and get that apartment, or pay the fee just as they do the credit check, and see 8 the apartment. And now I have to be told that in order to get 10 11 that apartment, I have to pay because the person that 12 I didn't employ, I didn't hire, I didn't bring into 13 interaction. That's the -- That's the cost of entry. MR. MONELL: Well is that -- Is that a no fee 14 15 rent--16 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: So -- Well, why? I want 17 to know the question why--18 MR. MONELL: I'll explain to you why. I'll 19 explain to you why. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: And the last thing I'll 20 say is other cities do have relevance here, because 21 2.2 we are looking at other cities. I'm doing a 23 scaffolding hearing in a few weeks. We're looking at every other city to look at Local Law 11 reform to 24 see how we can do scaffolding, because other cities 25

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 90 2 aren't doing it the way we are. There's a lot to 3 learn out there. 4 Our market's complex, but there's a lot to learn 5 out there. So, I guess that's the question that I think we all talk about and answer today. And I'd 6 7 like to hear from everybody is why is a tenant required to pay in a transaction? 8 9 MR. MONELL: I'll explain it to you. There's something called dual agency, okay? And if I'm 10 11 engaged by an owner, that's one side of a 12 transaction. You as a tenant found the ad that I put 13 online. I spent money advertising and marketing it to bring you in. I'm negotiating on your behalf. 14 15 I'm working with you to submit the application. 16 working on both sides of the transaction. 17 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: And who's-- And who's 18 paying the fee then? Is it both sides paying? 19 MR. MONELL: It depends. There are certain 20 instances where the owner pays, and there's other 21 insurances where the tenant pays. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Sure. 2.3 MR. MONELL: So, it's not-- You guys make everything as a black and white situation. 24

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argument is in the middle.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 91 2 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: No, in fact-- No-- I'll 3 tell you what. In fact-- In fact--4 MR. MONELL: I was trying to-- You asked for an 5 answer, but you're not listening. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: No, no. I'll tell you 6 7 what's true. Last term, I introduced the bill, and I 8 recognized dual agency. I said you could split the fee between the tenant and the broker, and 1500 brokers showed up to City Hall and protested that, 10 11 saying that I was taking money out of their pocket, 12 okay? 13 MR. MONELL: You asked--COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: You want to talk about 14 15 dual agency? Let's talk about dual agency. I actually, in my bill reflected the reality that there 16 17 is a service to the tenant provided when you post it, 18 when I see it, when you show me that thing, and -- and I was told by every single broker-- I think you 19 20 testified here too--MR. MONELL: I did. And I'm testifying again. 21 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: You did. I remember. And 2.3 you told me I was stealing money from you guys, and putting you out of work and all the other things. 24

MR. MONELL: You are. You are.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 92 2 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I actually tried to do it 3 the way you're talking about. 4 MR. MONELL: No, you didn't, but that's okay. 5 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I did. I absolutely did. I tried to reflect--6 7 MR. MONELL: You tried to limit the commission that agents should make. You asked the question. 8 9 was giving you an answer. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Okay, well I--10 11 MR. MONELL: You're not letting me finish my 12 answer. You're interrupting. 13 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Okay. Go ahead. Go 14 ahead. 15 MR. MONELL: So, the simple fact is, brokers do 16 work on both sides of the transaction. There is not 17 a black-and-white answer here. It's a nuanced 18 situation, and every side benefits. The simple fact 19 of the matter is this Council wants to remove 20 negotiability from the tenant to do what is in his or 21 her best interest and dictate how an industry works. 22 None of you work in the industry, so you 23 shouldn't be legislating the industry, because you're going to have unintended consequences. And the 2019 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 93 2 rent laws are the specific problem that we face now. 3 I--4 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I think -- I think the notion that a legislative body can't legislate a 5 field that we don't work in is an absurd notion. 6 Ι 7 just want to be clear about that. MR. MONELL: But mistakes happen. 8 9 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: But I do want to recognize we are renters and tenants. We have constituents. 10 11 We have people calling us with this problem, and we've-- I've walked into these situations. I know 12 13 exactly what I'm talking about, too. I'm not saying 14 my expertise is your expertise. 15 You're there. I respect your expertise, but that 16 notion that we can't participate in regulating a 17 field that we don't personally work in is, like the 18 entire-- it's like-- it's a ridiculous notion. 19 MR. MONELL: We can agree to disagree. MR. PHILLIPS: Councilmember, I'll just try to 20 21 answer your question very quickly. But, you know, 2.2 when you talk about the costs that it takes to 23 actually list a unit, show a unit, run an application, do all the aspects relevant to make--24

taking photography for an apartment to be rented, you

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 94 know, there's a cost accrued there, right? And, you know, the reality is, an owner, by and large, is going to pass that cost on one way or another, like it or not, unfortunately. And the reality is, I mean, if this bill were to pass, obviously, two things could happen: one, it gets baked into the rent because, you know, the fee can no longer effectively be passed on in certain situations. The second aspect (and this is probably more likely for stabilized units in particular, because obviously there's a cap in regards to how high rent can go) is the owner could basically say, I'm no longer going to hire an agent. I'm going to give a multitude of agents the right to list this unit, and then the fee could still be passed on in that regard. And so the reality is this is not going to do anything to actually alleviate that cost. Relevant to other markets, you're absolutely right. I mean, obviously we should look at what other -- other cities are doing. I think the assumption that we are making is that other cities

25 case, right? What we need to solve for is what will

are more affordable. That necessarily is not the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION
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actually reduce costs here in New York City. We are
telling you, as an industry, I think, that this is
not the way to do it.
   MR. MALLON: I wanted to address your question.
You mentioned you walked into situations where there
was-- you assumed there was no fee, but there's
suddenly a fee. Did you respond to a no-fee ad? If
you responded to no fee ad...
   COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I think-- I think
Councilmember Nurse brought up that situation. I
didn't break up the situation. I think she talking
about an--
   MR. MALLON: [TO COUNCILMEMBER NURSE
SPECIFICALLY] Was it a no-fee ad you responded to?
Did you go--
   COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I think-- I think the
point that she was making was that there are
situations where a tenant has seen an advertised no-
fee apartment, walked in, and had a fee.
    Is there-- Well, actually, it's a good question:
What is the recourse for the tenant in that
situation?
   MR. MALLON: Right. You go right to the listing
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agent. If the listing-- If it's a no fee rental,

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 96 you go right to the listing agent, the landlord's agent, and there's no fee. But if you elect to have your own representation, you're going to pay a fee. Everyone knows that. So, if you go right to the listing agent, the agent who has the listing, there's no broker fee. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: No, but I guess if I saw an advertisement online that said, "No fee apartment"--MR. MALLON: You go right to the listing agent. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: And I went to the -- I showed up to the thing, and I-- the person says, there it's a 10% fee. MR. MALLON: Then that's not the listing agent. COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Understood. But I think in this particular situation, most New Yorkers are not going to know how to navigate, and that's--MR. MALLON: Anyone who deals with me-- Like, if I have a no-fee rental online, it's only-- most people come unrepresented. They get it. MS. FRIEDMAN: That's why, with the agency disclosure form, it sort of identifies who's representing who in the equation, or if people waive

the right to have representation.

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COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: But if I walk into an apartment today and I-- there are, you know, three other people looking at this apartment too-- five, ten-- I mean, there's lines out the door sometimes. I walk in and am asked to sign a form, I still didn't bring you into the transaction.

It's like a Hunger Games moment, where I'm asked at that point in time to sign it in order to get the apartment I want. It's like a forced disclosure form to sign, to make sure that I can now get the apartment I want.

And in the market that we're in, you're right,

like we're in a tight market, I am desperate to get

an apartment, I want to be close to my job, my

family, whatever it is, or I just like this

apartment. I-- The competition for these apart-- at

least in my district-- the competition for these

apartments means, of course, I'm going to sign the

form and I'm going to pay the fee, if-- if that's

what gets me the apartment. Or at least I'm going to

sign the form, because that gets me the apartment. I

think that's a situation we're trying to solve for.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, I--

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 98 2 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: I'm not trying to-- I 3 don't want to come off as disrespectful to anybody 4 here, but I think that we-- there are situations that are real, where people are fighting for these 5 6 apartments and asked to pay-- sign the form and pay 7 the fee. 8 MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah. 9 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: And it's 50% of the apartments in New York City. So, there's a problem. 10 11 MR. PHILLIPS: So, I would say-- I mean, two 12 things to that very quickly, and I know we have to 13 move on, Chair. But first off, I mean, what you're describing, by 14 15 and large, is a creation of the 1.6 vacancy that we 16 have in the city, as you know. 17 The second aspect is, I think, you know, 18 regarding the rights that you have as a prospective 19 consumer, prospective renter, when working with an 20 agent should be more clear. And I think it's 21 something that we as a-- as an industry could get 2.2 behind, relevant to making sure you know your rights 23 when you're working with an agent, you know your rights when you're working with going to find an 24

apartment. And there's a lot more that can be done

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 99 to make that more transparent. So, in regard to what we can do to actually solve for some of the issues you're seeing in your district, we should discuss that more, because I think there's some low hanging fruit relative to making the process even easier. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, great. Now I'm going to turn it over to Councilmember Ossé before we call the next panel. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Yeah, I just wanted to clarify that, you know, I-- The bill does not end broker fees, and I know that there was a lot of communications coming from REBNY about that, which is disinformation, but it says whoever hires a broker must pay. I personally was happy to hire a broker when I was looking for an apartment. I believe that brokers add a valuable service to the city. So, even if this bill does pass, and it seems like, if it is a valuable service like we all agree, then people will still be hiring a broker, right? That's how it works in every other industry, and how it should work in this industry as well. And the final point is, whether it's 90%, or 30%, or 50% of

apartments that, you know, have a no fee apartment,

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 100 whether it's on StreetEasy or Zillow, that number should be zero in terms of those who are forced to pay broker fees. You know, that other percentage of apartments that are available, and that's unfortunately the case that we are seeing. you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you very much to this panel. We are now going to move on. So, before we get to the panel that I mentioned was going to go, we-- I just want to mention we've been joined by Comptroller Brad Landers, State Senator Julia Salazar. So they are going to come up first. [SERGEANT AT ARMS ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO AUDIENCE.] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Hello, Comptroller Lander, welcome. COMPTROLLER LANDER: Good morning. Thank you so much, Chair Menin, and members of the Council's Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection, which I used to serve on and loved, and other members of The Thank you for convening this important hearing and providing the opportunity to testify on critical legislation facing tenants across the city.

I strongly support Intro 360, The Fairness In

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 101 2 Apartment Rental Expenses, or FARE Act, sponsored by 3 Councilmember Ossé. Intro 360 as you know, requires that whoever 4 5 hires a broker in a real estate transaction pays the broker's fee. 6 7 The FARE Act is a common-sense bill that I urge the Council to pass for two main reasons, 8 9 transparency and fairness. The FARE Act would require that fair, transparent contracts are 10 11 negotiated between parties involved in renting apartments in New York City. Over two thirds of New 12 13 York households are renters. Those households are disproportionately low-income compared to homeowners, 14 15 and they deserve to know exactly how much it will 16 cost to rent a new apartment. This bill, in many 17 ways, will simply provide renters with the same fair 18 treatment and transparency that are already provided 19 to buyers in the home ownership market, making sure 20 that all fees and costs are known to the renter at 21 the outset of the transaction. 2.2 And it is also a common-sense element of fairness 23 that the party that chooses the broker should pay the fee, where tenants hire a broker to help them find an 24

appropriate unit. Of course, they should foot the

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 102 bill, but where landlords are the ones to identify 2 3 and hire, they should pay the fee for the broker 4 they've chosen. And you were talking about this in the prior 5 panel, but I think it just bears underlining: 6 7 Landlords do bear a lot of costs, you know? They need to have insurance, and they need to hire a 8 9 super, and they need to pay for a plumber to come fix the unit. None of those things can they go and give 10 11 the bill to the tenant. That is what rent is. 12 Tenants pay rent for services, and when landlords 13 choose services to be provided to them, they pay. When tenants choose services to be provided to them, 14 15 they pay. That's what this bill would do. 16 plain and simple. 17 Look, it won't solve all of New York City's 18 housing problems. We're in the tightest housing 19 market in generations, lowest vacancy rate, highest rent burdens. I won't go into that. That's in my 20 21 testimony. But families are leaving the city as alarming 22 23 rates as a result, and reducing the burden of hidden brokers fees on families trying to find a new home 24

could potentially help to counter those trends. With

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 103 record high rents, an unexpected an often last-minute request or demand for a broker's fee can be the difference in a tenant's ability to afford a prospective apartment. And with an increasingly competitive housing market, this is an inefficiency that can and must be avoided. I'm very grateful for the opportunity to testify, for you to have this important public hearing, and I urge the Council to pass the FARE Act. Thank you so much. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you, Comptroller. now we will turn to State Senator Salazar. SENATOR SALAZAR: Thank you, Chair Menin and members of the Committee, Councilmembers, for allowing me to testify today. I am Senator Julia I represent communities in parts of Salazar. Brooklyn and Queens in the New York State Senate. I want to express my support for Councilmember Ossé's bill, the FARE Act, to ensure that prospective tenants in our city will no longer be forced to pay broker fees in cases where the tenant did not hire the broker. The norm within New York's rental market of

landlords passing brokers or agencies on to

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 104 residential tenants makes an already expensive and often burdensome process of securing housing in our city, even more cost prohibitive for many renters. This practice is not the norm in most major cities in the US, as has already been mentioned. However, in New York, the practice of landlords or brokers demanding the tenants pay the broker's fee is In fact, the state legislature sought to address this problem through the Housing Stability And Tenant Protection Act, the HSTPA, an omnibus bill that I voted for, which became law in 2019. The intent of the legislation was to strictly limit the fees that can be legally imposed on a tenant, and to end the practice of compelling tenants to pay additional fees, including brokers fees, as a precondition to obtain housing. Unfortunately, after parties representing the real estate industry brought a lawsuit against the Department of State for seeking to enforce this law, a state court ruled against the Department of State's quidance in 2021 making the broker fee component of the HSTPA unenforceable. As a result, there is currently nothing preventing a landlord from

demanding a tenant pay the commission or fee for an

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 105

agent that the tenant did not hire, and there is no

legal limit to how much a landlord or broker can

charge a tenant as a broker fee.

Due to this failure to restrict brokers' fees, a family or a tenant who could otherwise afford the upfront costs of renting an apartment often faces a wildly unaffordable broker fee, costing them thousands, or even in some cases, tens of thousands of dollars in order to move into an apartment.

When the broker works for the landlord, the broker should be paid by the landlord. Brokers often provide a valuable role in service to property owners and to prospective tenants. The purpose of this bill is not to negatively impact brokers or their livelihood, but simply to make it clear that the party who hires the broker is responsible for paying the broker, and they cannot stick another person with their bill.

In a city where hundreds of thousands of our neighbors are experiencing homelessness every day and countless more New Yorkers are struggling with housing insecurity, we cannot allow such an exploitative practice to persist, that makes it

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 106 impossible for many working people to secure permanent housing. For the sake of my constituents and the majority of New Yorkers who are renters, it is urgent that the City Council pass the FARE Act and protect tenants as consumers from this harmful and unjust practice. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you both very much. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you both very much for your testimony. We are now going to move on to the panel that I mentioned Rob Solano, Andrea Joseph, Jeffrey Hannon, Annie Abreu, Bradley Tusk on Zoom. Just to expedite, I'm going to let the next panel know. That doesn't mean come to the desk, but just start to get ready. The panel after will be Melissa Gomez, Sarah Salzberg, Hal Govsie, and Douglas Wagner, thank you. MR. HANNON: Okay. Sorry about that. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, no problem. Please go ahead.

MR. HANNON: I'd like to thank--

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 107 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: You've got to turn your mic on. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Turn your mic on. MR. HANNON: I turned it off. Sorry about that. I'd like to thank you the committee Chairperson. I'd like to thank Chi for pushing this bill, listening to brokers, tweaking the bill from the earlier bill. My name is Jeffrey Hannon. I'm a real estate I own my own brokerage. I'm a one-man shop. I'm independent. I started my brokerage in early 2020, before COVID, after leaving Douglas Elliman. I'm here today because-- Not so much that I work in rentals so much anymore. I've been doing this since 2012. I was one of these rental brokers who gets told, "You know you're going to be the next Frederick Eklund, and you're going to have your million-dollar listings." And the reality is, I moved here. I was working a serving job in Midtown. I had \$5,000 in the bank, and I closed one deal that, like, a cousin of a cousin had, and I thought I was going to-- you know, this was it. I quit my serving job. And then September came. I made no money. slowed down. This was back in 2012. I've always

hated having to collect a broker's fee from my

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 108 tenant. There are OPs that everyone talks about. There's 50%, our Ops. You know, I don't know where they get this data. StreetEasy? Because StreetEasy is not reliable. We don't have an MLS in this city. It's one of the only ones also that doesn't have a Multiple Listing Service where brokers can look and get all the listings. A private company had to create this, and now it's owned by like the Zillow, Trulia, Naked Apartments, whatever. I take issue and nothing personal against Bess. She was lovely. I met her outside. But when was the last time she's represented a tenant under \$5,000 around this city and made--[BELL RINGS] I'm just going to ask you to wrap up again. Everyone has two minutes. So once the two minute bell, everyone needs to wrap up. MR. HANNON: Basically, REBNY does not represent They represent corporate landlords, and they're lying to their agents. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Time is up. Next speaker. Thank you. MR. SOLANO: Good morning. My name is Rob

Solano. I am the co-founder and Executive Director

of Churches United for Fair Housing. We have over 25,000 members to our 40-plus church partners providing affordable housing service in Brooklyn, Queens, and recently in the Bronx. I am here today on behalf of hundreds of thousands of tenants we represent throughout New York City to support the FARE Act.

The FARE Act is simple and clear, making it one of the easiest bills we have ever had to explain to our members and faith leaders. If you hire someone, you pay for their services. This bill doesn't stop brokers from getting paid. It just ensures that the cost is covered by the party who hired them.

Right now, landlords can force tenants to pay for brokers they didn't choose or vet, and cannot hold them accountable. We have heard many, many, many hundreds of stories of tenants who would charge a month's rent just to receive a lockbox code from the broker. Moving is already expensive with moving related fees, first month's rent, and a deposit. It can take months to get your deposit back from your current apartment, making saving up to moving nearly impossible.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 110 2 Adding a broker fee on top of that creates a huge 3 barrier, especially for low-income tenants that are 4 using CityFHEPS vouchers, Section 8 or HASA. I would love to see brokers who raise their hand that work 5 with those tenants. On HRA, only pay half their 6 7 usual broker fees. We've only seen landlords use broker fees to exploit tenants. For example, right 8 9 now, there's a listing in the Bronx for an affordable, rent stabilized apartment, and it comes 10 11 with a broker fee, a \$10,000 broker fee to the 12 tenant. 13 I urge you to support the FARE Act. Your backing will help create a fair housing system in New York 14 15 City. Thank you. 16 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next speaker. 17 MS. JOSEPH: Is this on? 18 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: If the red light is on, it's 19 on. MS. JOSEPH: Okay. Thank you. 20 21 Good morning, Councilmembers. My name is Andrea 2.2 I am a postdoctoral researcher at Mount 2.3 Sinai and the president of United Auto Workers Local 4100. Today, I have the pleasure of speaking not 24

only on behalf of my members in 4100, but all our New

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York City members in Region 9A. We represent workers in nonprofits, arts museums, higher education, movie theaters, car dealerships, sciences, and more. The vast majority of our membership are renters.

We have a housing and affordability crisis in our city. Our members work hard. We fight at the bargaining table for everything we get. I know this firsthand because my shop at Mount Sinai went on strike for our first contract last winter. In our strike, we won nation leading wages for postdocs. We are proud of that, but I am equally proud that we stayed on strike to win housing guarantees for our members.

The reason we did this is because we are a majority immigrant workforce. We knew that if we didn't fight for it at the bargaining table, our members would be subject to the open market, and they would be vulnerable to exploitation by broker fees.

In our strike, we were also fighting for childcare and to keep women in the workforce. I've heard from members across our region that they are deciding to move out of the city or leave a job they love because they cannot afford an apartment with

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 112 2 space for their families and the broker fee that goes 3 along with that. 4 One example I heard of this was from a leader in 5 our union with an 18-month-old daughter who wanted to move within his rent-stabilized building to a newly 6 7 vacant larger apartment one floor down. When he 8 asked about moving into the other apartment, the 9 landlord tried to charge him a broker fee by connecting him with his preferred broker instead of 10 11 letting him transfer. This was someone already 12 paying a monthly rent to this exact landlord. That 13 worker is now moving out of the building, moving further from his daughter's school, friends, and 14 15 family because they needed more space. 16 [BELL RINGS] 17 At the bargaining table, UAW fights for workers to get our fair share, but we also stand for the 18 entire working class, because not everyone is in the 19 union. We fundamentally support Councilmember 20 21 Ossé's--2.2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I'm going to ask you to 2.3 wrap it up, please. Thank you.

Great.

MS. JOSEPH: That's it.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN:

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 113 2 MS. ABREU: Is it on? Okay? Hello. My name is 3 Annie Abreu. I'm from Sunset Park in Brooklyn. 4 just graduated law school, so I'm actually taking a break from studying for the bar to come testify and convince everybody that doesn't need to be convinced. 6 7 Me and my mother are low income, so I faced housing insecurity basically most of my life, but it's been 8 worse within the last 11 years, especially as the 9 housing crisis has worsened. 10 11 For the past three years, we have lived in a very insecure living situation where the threat of 12 13 eviction basically hangs over our head every single day. And among other things, we can't really do 14 15 anything, because it's not a situation where the law 16 really protects us. But my need for housing has 17 increased. We desperately would like to move, and as 18 I step into my new employment as a housing attorney, in September adequate housing is going to be 19 20 essential for that transition. We've had two main obstacles when it comes to 21 2.2 being able to move freely within our neighborhood. 2.3 The first is income requirements. Because we are low income, we don't really make the 40-times-the-rent 24

requirement that a lot of landlords set.

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However, even as I'm about to enter into a new income bracket and finally meet that income requirement, I'm faced with another obstacle, which is the broker's fee.

It would be impossible for us to leave our current insecure living situation and find an apartment in my neighborhood as soon as I start working, because having to pay three fees in one go is basically impossible. That means that me and my mother would have to save money for at least six to eight months before we even have enough money to just pay the landlord. So, that doesn't even cover moving expenses. It's literally just money going to a single person, and they're going to use a portion of that to pay the person they hired, not that I hired.

I'm fine paying one month's rent and security deposit. But given that our current expenses won't just disappear to give me and my mother the ability to save all of that money, it is much more feasible for us to save \$4,600 for a two bedroom that's going for like \$2,300 in my neighborhood, than it would be for us to save \$6,900.

While me and my mother would love to save every paycheck that comes our way, it's impossible. Living

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 115 in New York City basically means that you pay to breathe at this point. I do not think that there's any reason for me to pay one month's rent or more to a person the landlord hired to post something on StreetEasy, or Zillow, or God-knows-where, riddled with typos and lies only for me to get the apartment on my own and not get any response and not get any responses to my basic questions. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And we have one more speaker on this panel. We have Bradley Tusk on Zoom. MR. TUSK: Thank you so much. Since you guys have a lot of people we testify, I'm going to be really brief and skip my prepared remarks. I just want to make the case that from an economic standpoint, this bill is excellent for New York City. Everyone here has approached it from more of an affordability standpoint. That makes a lot of sense. But one of the things that makes New York New York, is that the best and the brightest people from all over the world, every continent, every part of the globe, want to come here, and they come here, and they do great things. They start businesses.

start organizations, they create great ideas.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 116 create great art. And that's what allows so much more opportunity to happen for so many other New Yorkers. But we are preventing their ability to do that, and to move here by charging that, the sort of artificial barrier, this totally unnecessary fee. And so unless we want a city where all we have are people can afford the broker's fee, like the consultants, and investment bankers, and things like that, and who would want a city like that? totally boring. You know, we're losing a lot of talent to Austin, to Nashville, to Miami, to so many other places, that we don't have to. So from a long-term perspective, from the city creating jobs, creating wealth, creating more taxpayers, the best thing we can do is pass the FARE Act. Thank you. Thank you. So, I think CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Councilmember Ossé has questions for this panel. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Uh, I have a question for everyone on this panel, but I'll start with Mr. Hannon. As a broker, why do you support the FARE Act, and is it important that the FARE Act passes? MR. HANNON: I'm not a very good public speaker.

I'm sorry. I support the FARE Act, because if my co-

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 117 op clients, my condo owner clients, can afford to pay a one-month fee than a landlord that has 700 buildings, these huge corporate landlords, can pay the fee. In fact, they already do. All of us here, we always have to explain to our clients, "Oh, the no-fee versus the fee, the no-fee apartment it's built in, they offer two months free." Net effective is the new thing. They rent those at lower-- It's just so-- There's no transparency, and the \$50,000--It's just like, people are on food stamps or on Medicaid, and like, I'd love to know how many of them are in that level, like the working class, the immigrants, the ones just starting off. I'm in favor of it because I have nothing to lose. I don't care. I don't need to work in this business anymore. But I will fight for those who are younger than me. [BACKGROUND VOICES] [GAVEL] COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. I have a question for Rob Solano. From your organizing work across the city, how many New Yorkers hire brokers? MR. SOLANO: We've been doing this since 2009.

One of our workshops had over 2000 New Yorkers come

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 118 to apply for housing. And I would say -- I would say, none wanted to hire a broker to pay a fee for them, for ultimately something that they can find on Zillow, or StreetEasy, or word of mouth to folks. And most of them-- and this was going back from their own experience -- the broker would pay the fee if they were buying the apartment, or if they were buying a They're mental already is established that broker fees are paid by the landlord. And I just wanted to make -- about broker fees: HPD already does follow the FARE Act in their marketing guideline on page 67, Attachment S1. have embedded the FARE Act where the broker fee is done by the developer. And I have a lot of respect for the HPD rep, uh, that came. They could have gave you the data, since they've been building housing since 1975 at HPD. They could have came to told you what the broker fees are, and they would have told you that they do it through the FARE Act. They put it on the developer, and why the market in HPD has been incredibly successful for over four decades. HPD has been working with the FARE Act and been implementing the broker fee to the developer in all

of their projects, not just the Mitchell Lama throw

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 119 2 that he gave you. It's been embedded in their 3 marketing system for four decades. 4 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And the previous panel of 5 brokers stated that the current system is transparent. They were implying that prospective 6 7 tenants are going into these deals with the full knowledge that they need to pay the broker fee. Do 8 you feel that the bargaining and negotiating process for tenants is fair under the current system? 10 11 MR. SOLANO: Absolutely not, because we also work 12 with the developers that do some -- take on the 13 brokers, and they sometimes put it on the tenants on our affordable housing marketing team. And I would 14 15 say to-- the marketing team is relatively brokers. 16 You can just call their marketing team a marketing 17 I would say no one has any idea of what's 18 happening as a tenant in the experience. They get their first month, they get their last month, they 19 get their security. They try to get this thing 20 21 going. Then they get reminded they don't have to pay 2.2 last month anymore. 2.3 Very, very common, the broker fee is a gotcha at the end that is reminded and hustled by the broker. 24

I do want to establish why I think there's a lot of

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Workers--

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 120 energy-- why the why the brokers want to go one on one with tenants and not landlords. Landlords have lawyers, landlords have staff, landlords have resources and other real estate apartments to hustle with that broker. So, it's much easier for a broker to go one-onone with a single mom. It's much easier for a broker to go one on one with someone that doesn't have a lot of resources and won't sue them. And also a broker can then ruin their credit if that specific tenant, for some reason, they didn't feel like the services was done well, and decided not to pay the broker fee, that broker could turn around, write a report, and give that person a bad credit. So, there is a lot of strategy, why big broker firms here today would rather handle everyday New Yorkers, and why I'm appreciative of the government here today taking a step forward to support the tenants and everyday New Yorkers. Let them deal with the landlords as they usually do. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you for that. have a question for Ms. Joseph from the United Auto

[BACKGROUND VOICES]

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 121 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: [TO CHAIR, GESTURING:] was yelling liar. The woman in the blue over there. [GAVEL] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Let me be clear: you're for this, against it, the rules are very clear. We will call you out of order, and the Sergeant Of Arms will remove anyone who is disruptive. Okay? I just want to make sure everyone understands the rules that we follow here in the Council. So if people will continue to be disruptive, they will be removed. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I do have a question for Ms.-- Thank you, Chair Menin. I do have a question for Ms. Joseph from the United Auto Workers Union: Why is broker fee reform important for unionized workers? MS. JOSEPH: Sure. As I mentioned in local 4100, and in my shop at Mount Sinai, 80% of our workers are international workers. 60% of postdocs at Columbia are international workers. Many of us are parents, have children. Affordability is an issue that affects workers and especially UAW members across the region. It's--

You know us postdoc researchers are coming to New

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 122 York City to contribute to science. You know, study cures for cancer, study neurodegenerative diseases. We're relocating. We're moving to-- We're moving to a new country. We have many -- The moving costs are exceedingly high. And you know, as the speakers before me mentioned, being forced to pay first month's rent, last month's rent, security deposit, and, you know, broker fee on top of that is, you know, makes it impossible for our workers to upgrade apartments when our families grow, or when our needs So, it's really important to workers in our union and all the working class people in the city. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And my last question is for Miss Abreu. How has the broker fee impacted your ability to find housing for you and your mother, as you testified? How is the broker fee considered an obstacle to find affordable housing for working class families? MS. ABREU: So actually, I was thinking about it when you asked. I can't remember who, but when you asked about the bargaining process. And for me, I remember, about, like 2014 I was in high school, but we were trying to move, so I was

like, looking for a place for us, like, as a

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 123 teenager. And we were so desperate at the time that that fee came up, and I was so confused. always used to hearing about security deposit, one month's rent. And I was like, "Oh. Well. quess we're desperate, so we'll pay it," but the income requirement was the main obstacle then. But that was when rent was \$1,400. Now rent for a twobedroom, or even a one-bedroom, is like over \$2,000. I was passively searching on StreetEasy the other day. I found like 32 apartments that were listed. Only two of those didn't have a fee. One of them that didn't have a fee was a two-bedroom apartment that was going for \$3,200. Why would I go for that option when there is a two-bedroom apartment that's available for \$2,000? But then the problem with that one is that there is a broker's fee. So I would have to save \$6,000 to be able to actually access that apartment. So, for me, that means that if I want to move within New York City, I can't move freely. have to save for six to eight months, like I mentioned before. I have to keep myself in an insecure living situation, keep myself in an uncomfortable living situation, keep myself in an

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 124 inadequate living situation until I have enough money to pay somebody that I did not hire to move. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And I'm not sure if you remember, in your search, but when you found those two no-fee apartments, do you recall if they were luxury buildings, or pre-war buildings? MS. JOSEPH: No, they were-- they were like regular buildings in the neighborhood, like, that you would find, you would look in like one of the regular apartments that are like in the corner. You know, something I see every single day. There's not really that many luxury apartments in -- in Sunset Park, specifically. And something that I keep like laughing at when people talk about the fact that there are not develop -- enough developments going on in New York City. There are so many affordable housing lottery apartments being built all throughout the five boroughs. But the problem with that is that there's like, income requirements for that, so they're not accessible either. So, there are apartments. So, I don't know where that-- that's coming from. And I also don't know where the number, like, the

50% of apartments that don't have brokers fees coming

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 125 from. Because again, in my search, I only found two that did not have a broker's fee. And usually when they don't have a broker's fee, it means that they're going to be more expensive in rent because they're trying to, like, fit that fee in somewhere else. [BACKGROUND VOICES] That's not in support of y'all. [GAVEL] MR. SOLANO: Councilmember, if I may add to your-- Councilmember Ossé, if I can also try to answer your question. If you look at The Williamsburg market today, most of the development sites do not hire brokers. They-- If the brokers were so sought after, and this was an incredible service, why aren't these high in high-income markets that charges \$4,000 to \$5,000 for two bedrooms going after the brokers to market their apartments? There is an incredible balance in the Williamsburg market right now. There's incredible data on it that all the waterfront units are being done on their own, with their own team, without charging a tenant the broker fee. So, there is a level of the high-income community that does not have to pay the broker fee. They get

net effective rent. They get no fee. They get

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 126 swimming pool access. They get amenities on top of They sometimes get a television from their deal. But when it comes to the lower income side of the family, we don't get the TV, we don't get the one month off, and we have to pay a broker, a broker fee for an apartment that should be being paid a broker fee by the landlord. So, there is a substantial amount of market rate units in the system that is not using the service, a lot of the people here in the room that call themselves brokers. They've-- The whole entire high income level renters have shifted over to handle their own team and not charged broker fee. So, the market is responding. The market is saying, "Broker fee should either be handled by the landlords, or we shouldn't be charging it at all," and that's coming from the high incomes. So, what we should be doing is establishing, getting the data from that, and understanding that if that's working for the higher market, could be working for the lower market as well. MS. JOSEPH: I want to also reference the fact that they all cheered for that, but that's-- the fact

that landlords find sneaky ways to do things is their

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 127 fault as well. They are their partnership. It's a predatory partnership. They're going to feed each other some way or another. It's not because landlords are just going to do it to do it. It's a partnership. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: We've also been joined by Councilmember Krishnan, and I'm going to turn it over to Councilmember Nurse for a question. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you, Chair. One of the things that was said this morning at a rally was about the upfront costs, cobbling together the upfront costs versus a little bit more in rent monthly. And I think it really speaks to the cash flow issue that we're-- that really is the problem with most with most household budgets. They don't have the cash flow. They have very little savings. If anything goes wrong, if they get hurt at work, if something happens, their kid gets sick-- Like every-- So many New Yorkers are a simple accident, a simple car situation away from completely depleting their entire bank accounts. And so I-- you know this conversation about rolling in the rent or not, it really is about the fact that cobbling together

thousands of dollars up front is the-- is the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 128 barrier. Somebody said today, oh, \$50 to \$100 more That might be something they could stomach in rent. because that's what the market is at, unfortunately, and that's a problem that has to be fixed. believe me, this Council works on that all the time. Nobody here on this -- in this side of the table needs a lecture about housing supply and housing demand. We can just not waste our time talking about that, in this particular instance. But the fact that it's-it's incredibly challenging to get \$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,000 extra when you don't really have anything in the savings is really what we're talking about as well. So, can you speak to the -- the community that you, that you work with and serve and their ability to pull that amount of money together? MR. SOLANO: I welcome this conversation. just did it on Saturday. I helped my-- my brotherin-law, move from a fourth floor walk up to a firstfloor apartment five blocks away. And I was just there to bring coffee, and I ended up moving the bed and the bureau with him. I was there for two hours while my wife had the two kids looking. He only had

enough for the security deposit and the first month's

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 129 rent, and he has saved over two years just to be in the position. And in his own mental felt that that was totally appropriate. "It's the first month that I lived there, and if anything ever happens to this apartment, I know that is a security, that me and the landlord will come..." This is on the ground. data will show that what I've just said as a human example, will collaborate -- collaborate, everything I've just told you on. It is almost nearly impossible for everyday New Yorkers to combo together our a first month's rent and a security. already accepted that he was not going to get the security from the apartment, that he was not-- even though he mopped it, cleaned it, erased every little thing that was there. He already just said, that's going to take me forever. I'm going to try, but I'm probably not going to get that back. So, there is an incredible need that if there was another fee on top, it would have been two years just to do the first month, and the security, it would have been impossible just for my brother-in-law to move anywhere.

So, to your point, I say this is an incredible

need to put that broker fee on the landlord.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 130 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: It's also -- It's also the 3 fact that sometimes people end up going into debt to 4 cover that fee. 5 6 MR. SOLANO: Yeah. 7 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Because even if they might 8 work out a deal where there's-- they're not only--9 things are rolled into their rent, but they're still paying off monthly, something with a deal. 10 11 So, it is incredibly challenging at the household level, and I really appreciate you speaking on it. 12 13 MR. SOLANO: Thank you. 14 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. 15 Councilmember Oseé had another question for the 16 panel. 17 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Just one more question for 18 Mr Tusk, in response to your point on this impacting the economy. 19 From your perspective, why is passing the FARE 20 21 Act important, especially for young professionals who 2.2 may want to work in new industries in the city? 2.3 MR. TUSK: Yeah. I mean, look, I invest in tech startups, early-stage tech startups all over the 24

country. But I would always prefer to invest in New

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 131 York startups. And I have all of these companies where they want to be based here, but they have to be able to recruit talent, and they're competing with other startups all over the country and all over the world, and when the cost of living here is too high, when someone has to move here and pay exorbitant outof-pocket fees just to get information that's already free on the internet, they end up not basing their companies here, right? And so all kinds of industries, from digital health, to transportation to energy, to education that are doing incredibly groundbreaking things all across artificial intelligence, machine learning, things like that. We're not getting the benefit of that, simply because we are sacrificing all of those jobs and all that opportunity in order to give one constituency a fee that they really, quite frankly, don't deserve. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And the last question that I have for you is: Why is it important to keep our young professionals in New York and not move to other cities? I mean, they're-- because the ROI, the MR. TUSK: Return On Investment is really high. I mean, these tend to be people, who they're typically not in

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 132 schools, so there's no cost of educating. They're not using a lot of social services. They're spending the vast majority of their disposable income on entertainment and nightlife, and, you know, bringing it right back into the economy. So, they're-they're paying taxes, they're putting money in the economy. They require very little from the city in terms of cost or services. These are really highvalue tax payers, and having them is where it gives us the resources to help everybody else who needs help. And so we should do everything we can to encourage them to be here. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: So you would say forced broker fees are bad for New York City's economy? MR. TUSK: No question about it. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. MR. SOLANO: Councilmember Ossé, may I add to the economy question? Because it's something that Sandy-- Councilmember Nurse had mentioned: The assumption is that most of our tenants are paying 30% of their income towards rent. Tenants are more likely paying 50% to 60% to 70% of their income is going to rent. This is not the days of 30% ratio that is

happening in New York. The market has exploded that

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 133 people need to put -- it used to be two generations of family. People putting four generations of family in one household, squeezing into a two-bedroom, and paying up to 70% of that family's income towards rent, and additional -- your legislation to put the broker fee into a landlord or to anyone that wants a broker fee will be life-changing to everyday New Yorkers. And I just wanted one last second to say, it's not every day this happens. Over two decades that I have been pushing legislation, this is an important legislation that has real impact on New Yorkers, and I appreciate you all today. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. Thank you Chair. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you very much to this panel. And we will now call the next panel. Douglas Wagner, Hal Govsie, Sarah Salzberg, Melissa If you could please come up. Gomez. Okay, please begin. MR. WAGNER: Hello. I'm Douglas Wagner from BOND New York. I live in Councilmember Ossé's District 36. I'd like to draw attention to the ideas of how

this would affect advertising transparency and

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possibly create the greatest amount of shadow
inventory since the days of classified newspaper
advertising.

Landlords can make a business decision not to pay a broker fee, and they can simply offer available apartments to the brokers they do business with on an open-listings basis, and then still have the tenant pay the fee. This is what happened in 2019, as was previously discussed when the Department of State issued guidance around HSTPA preventing a landlord's agent from charging a broker fee to a tenant. As we know, that guidance was overturned, but in the interim, landlords would temporarily restate their relationships with real estate brokers as a way to avoid paying the fee.

Many of the rental companies would receive vacancy lists with the same apartments on them with huge disclaimers prohibiting advertising, warning us that we, as brokers, could list the apartments, but we did not represent the landlord. We were encouraged to show these listed apartments to, and bring applications from, tenants we already represented and who would pay our commission.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 135 2 I'm afraid the number of online apartment ads 3 would likely decrease by up to 85% when brokers are 4 no longer allowed to advertise non-exclusive 5 listings. Consumers don't care whether a listing is an 6 7 exclusive or a non-exclusive. They want to find out 8 what's available and how to see it. We could go from 9 around 17,500 transparent apartment ads today to about 2,500 of them in a week, removing consumers' 10 11 choice to search between no fee and fee-based 12 listings, effectively forcing anyone able to find 13 anything satisfactory in the remaining inventory to have to hire a real estate broker and pay them the 14 15 fee. 16 Most brokers would continue to receive the 17 vacancy lists, but the information won't go away--18 [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I'm going to ask you 19 to wrap up please. 20 21 MR. WAGNER: This bill proposes to reduce tenant-2.2 paid broker fees, and it would actually create more 2.3 of them than ever existed before. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Next speaker. 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 136 2 MS. SALZBERG: Hello. I'm Sarah Salzberg. 3 the owner of an independent firm, Bohemia Realty Group in Harlem. 4 As New York City grapples with the housing 5 crisis, our legislators must focus on solutions that 6 7 address the root cause of this complex problem, instead of dictating how rental brokers are 8 9 compensated. Intro 360 would have myriad unintended negative outcomes for tenants that will raise housing 10 11 costs and further limit housing access. We have been 12 down this road before. The 2019 passing of the 13 state's disastrous HSTPA serves as a troubling reminder of another legislative attempt to keep 14 15 housing affordable by restricting landlords and 16 brokers, which spectacularly backfired. 17 Since 2019 rent in New York City has raised over 18 26%. Last year alone, wages increased 1.2% while rents increased 8.6% the highest of any market in the 19 20 country. 21 One of the many unintended consequences of HSTPA is the tens of thousands of rent stabilized units 2.2 23 that sit off line due to a mandate that allows for almost no rent increase, regardless of the funds 24

needed for renovations.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 137 2 City officials would better serve their 3 constituents by immediately advocating for reforms to HSTPA, which would bring back 10s of thousands of 4 rent stabilized units. Have there been any economic studies or analysis 6 7 that indicate Intro 360 would lower rents? I think we have clearly seen today: No, there have not been. 8 Once a law is passed, it is hard to roll it back. 9 That's why we are fighting against this bill. 10 11 Number one: Renters will be forced to pay more in rent and in fees. If all exclusive relationships 12 13 mandate that the broker fees is paid by the owner, the owner will pass that cost to the tenant. That's 14 15 what they do now. Should that tenant stay longer 16 than a year, they end up paying that fee over and 17 over again. Number two: Renters will have less choice. 18 Right now, any open listing that currently pays a fee 19 to a tenant's agent, that would no longer be legal. 20 21 Similarly, there are many exclusives where owners may 2.2 prefer to keep rents lower for faster absorption. 23 Intro 360 fails to consider the flexibility that the New York City market demands, and that has 24

historically benefited renters by giving them choice.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 138 2 [BELL RINGS] 3 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Next speaker, thank you. MR. GOVSIE: Thank you. Hal Govsie with Douglas 4 5 Thank you for having me here. This bill will be a lose-lose for renters and agents, as it 6 7 would increase rents and make it harder to apply for an apartment, while also creating a more challenging 8 9 environment for agents to be paid for their work. As we see, working with property owners every 10 11 day, most no-fee apartments do not absolve the renter 12 from paying broker compensation. If not paid directly by the renter, landlords most often include 13 14 broker fee costs in the rents. 15 The reality is, few owners have the time or 16 interest in handling the work that brokers do, and recognize without them, apartments would not be 17 18 marketed, shown, and leased with the level of detail and efficiency that benefits landlords and renters 19 20 alike. 21 With the current rental housing supply in New 22 York City so far behind demand, market history 23 suggests leasing apartments at higher rents, inclusive of broker fees, will not be a challenge for 24

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these owners.

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The Councilmember sponsoring this bill has even acknowledged that the result of this legislation would be that many landlords would include broker fees in rents, arguing that the cost of a broker fee would be more manageable for the renter if paid over the cost of the initial lease term, rather than on signing the day. This is shortsighted.

While deferring broker fee costs may offer momentary financial relief for some by baking fees into rents, you are creating three negative consequences for renters: Immediately, you are inflating average asking rents that would limit negotiating power for renters in an already competitive market; additionally, this bill could also impact housing access with a higher base rent, more renters will not meet the income requirements to apply for certain units, thus further limiting their options; finally, by including a previously one-time payment now and rent, renters will again pay the cost of the broker fee each year they resign their lease.

As I see my time is wrapping up here: If legislators want to curb rising apartment costs, they should support tools to create more housing

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 140 inventory, to keep up with demand, continuing to advocate for failed ideas like--[BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. If you could please wrap up. MR. GOVSIE: -- Intro 360 distracts from addressing the real causes of housing costs, increase while punishing hardworking brokers and creating a more challenging environment for renters. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. And next panelist. MS. GOMEZ: Hi. My name is Melissa Gomez. I'm actually from Southeast Queens. I'm a member of the New York State Association of Realtors. I'm a real--I am a realtor, and I'm also a small landlord as well. This legislation simply will not help the residents of New York. Affordable housing is a huge concern for all of us, not just for this council, but for real estate agents as well. This bill attempts to put a band aid on an issue, yet not really resolves the problem. Enacting a bill like this would make landlords either not use a real estate

agent or significantly increase their base rent.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 141 2 How do I know that it would increase rent? 3 That's because if you look on StreetEasy today, there 4 are 13,942 apartments. Out of that 6,542 are no When you're looking at the fees, the no fee, rentals start at \$4,893. The ones that are 6 7 associated with broker fees are starting at \$2,899 hat right there, shows you what's going to be 8 happening as far as rent is concerned. Then we talk about other areas. I looked up 10 11 Miami. In Miami, tenants have to pay three months up 12 front, first month's rent, last month's rent and a 13 security deposit. Here we only do first month's rent 14 and a security deposit to the landlord. But Miami 15 also has different tenant laws. For example, you can give a three-day notice in Miami for eviction of non-16 17 payment, whereas in New York City, 30, 60, or 90 days 18 is your notice and you're going to be in housing court for a minimum of a year. 19 Next, the question is: What will happen if we 20 discourage land was from hiring real estate agents. 21 2.2 And let's face reality. In my experience, some 2.3 landlords do not feel that the same fair housing laws that apply to real estate license leaves apply to 24

them. I have often had to explain to a landlord

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 142 2 about the state and federal fair housing laws and how they must obey them. 3 If this bill becomes law, the opportunity will 4 decrease, and instead, the limited housing options 5 that are currently available will become even more 6 limited to the majority of people that are actually 7 seeking shelter. 8 9 This bill is an attempt to put a band aid on the affordability crisis. However, does not address 10 11 issues like the delays in housing court, the red tape 12 to build, modify and renovate, et cetera, that are 13 not being addressed. 14 To give an example, I own a two-family property 15 in the Bronx. I had a gas leak. It took me six 16 months back and forth between Con Ed in New York City 17 to get that resolved. 18 [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I'm going to ask you 19 to wrap up please. 20 21 MS. GOMEZ: Okay, no, that's it. You know, I 22 just at the end of the day, it's going to be baked 23 in, which is the reality. Thank you for having -- for

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hearing me.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 143 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Any questions for this If not, we are going to move on. And I also 3 want to mention, we've been joined by Councilmember 4 5 Brewer. Okay, thank you to this panel. I'm now 6 going to call the next panel. Anna Klenkar, Michael 7 Corley, Samuel Stein, Allia Mohamed, Brendan Griffith. Please come up. Thank you. 8 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: You may begin. Remember to 9 10 turn on your mic. 11 MS. KLENKAR: Good morning, Councilmembers. My 12 name is Anna Klenkar, and I'm a broker who supports 13 the FARE Act. In 2019, when this briefly became law, I was primarily a rental agent, earning about \$40,000 14 15 a year, and I welcomed this change. 16 Not only is it a fairer system, one which exists 17 almost everywhere else, but it meant I would never again work with a tenant for weeks, only to give up 18 my commission when a listing agent wanted the full 19 15% fee, a fee paid by someone who actually hired me, 20 21 not them. Since 2019, I've publicly supported this type of 22 23 legislation. I'm not alone, but the official industry stance has been to block these bills in 24

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order to protect our income.

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That's how REBNY gathered agents here to protest today by claiming this is necessary to, quote, protect our commissions. But REBNY has also proposed as an alternative to the FARE Act helping tenants negotiate down the commissions they pay us. It feels less like we're protecting ourselves and more like we're protecting landlords, whom REBNY also represents.

Notably, they do not represent tenants, which makes me question some of their other claims about the bill's impact. The FARE Act does not cap agent commissions. If our incomes drop because landlords pay us less than they expected tenants to pay, it just shows the current system is built on exploitation.

At the end of the day, it isn't about us. It's about removing financial hurdles that keep tenants trapped in unsafe situations, which can be as serious as life or death. But while you don't need real estate's permission to pass this bill, rest assured that agents, as well as attorneys and other industry professionals are involved, even if it was too risky or intimidating to physically be here today.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 145 2 It is incredibly popular, and the longer we fight it, the more we erode agents reputation and public 3 There are always unintended consequences to 4 any change, but not all of those consequences are I believe this bill will help much more than it 6 7 hurts, and if any Councilmembers have additional questions, I'm happy to speak further. Thank you for 8 9 your time. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. 10 11 Thank you, Chair Menin, and thank you 12 Councilmember Ossé. My name is Samuel Stein. 13 Senior Policy Analyst at the Community Service Society of New York, which is a nonprofit that's been 14 15 helping low-income New Yorkers for about 180 years. 16 We've always had a strong focus on housing and 17 especially on low-income tenants. 18 We support Intro 360, or the FARE Act, and I want to add some data points that have not been discussed 19 20 before that can help inform our support. 21 The first is that the median renter household in 2.2 New York City makes 59% of the area median income or 23 Owners in the city make 109% of AMI. there's a huge income discrepancy according to the 24

last housing and vacancy survey.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 146 2 The housing and vacancy survey also showed a lot 3 of movement in this city. In fact, there was a 44% 4 increase in moving within the city from the last HVS to the current one. Over 761,000 households, more than one-in-five New York City households, moved into 6 7 their current home in the years 2021 or 2022. is unheard of. 57% of them moved into market-rate 8 apartments, not necessarily because they love 9 market=rate apartments, but because that's what's 10 11 available. 12 However, it's not an even playing field. 13 much more higher income people who are able to move than lower income renters. 56% of people who moved 14 15 into their apartment since 2021 make more than 16 \$100,000. We're just talking about rental 17 apartments. People who make-- Renters who make over 18 \$100,000 are just 36% of the city's rentals, yet they were 56% of the people who were able to move. 19 There was also a racial discrepancy. 50% of the 20 people who were able to move in those last few years 21 2.2 are white, whereas white renters are just 32% of the 23 New York City tenants. I have more data that I can

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you.

offer on savings as well.

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MS. MOHAMED: Hello. My name is Allia Mohamed, and I'm the Co-Founder and CEO of Open Igloo, a leasing marketplace that's helped over a million and a half New York City renters research their landlords, review their buildings, and find quality apartments.

In the last four years, we've also worked alongside brokers and landlords that share our belief that transparency is paramount in creating a fair and functioning housing market. And at Open Igloo, we feel that the FARE Act supports that belief, and I want to share a few of the perspectives that we've learned from the renters, agents, and landlords that are a part of our community.

I think many people in this room would agree that whenever a New Yorker complains about their housing situation, maybe it's a maintenance issue, or maybe they just want a different kind of space, the common response from non-New Yorkers is, "Well, if you don't like it, why don't you just go find something else?" And this reply is so frustrating, because we all know the emotional and financial toll that comes with moving in this city. A one- or two-month broker fee

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on top of moving costs is simply a financial
impossibility for many New Yorkers.

The FARE Act will give renters the freedom to move, the freedom of choice, and keep renters from being excluded from what is already a tight housing market.

We've also learned from landlords that it is better if tenants don't feel like they were forced to pay a fee to a broker that did not represent their interests. Many owners agree that the FARE Act has the potential to build trust and to make sure that the owner-tenant relationship starts off on the right foot, and that is good for business.

From our agent community members, including the agents that work on our team, we've heard that this will be an opportunity for great agents to rise above the stigma and focus their energy on building long-lasting relationships with the owners and renters that value their expertise.

I understand that this is a charged debate, but one thing is unequivocal, and that something needs to change. The FARE Act is the first proposal we've seen that isn't going after brokers, isn't going after fees, but simply trying to make the process of

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 149 2 renting more transparent and fair for all 3 stakeholders. Thank you. MR. CORLEY: Good morning, Chairperson Menin, and 4 thank you for allowing me to come here and speak in 5 support of the fairness of the FARE Act. My name is 6 7 Michael Corley. I'm the principal broker at Corely Realty Group, a boutique residential brokerage firm 8 9 that started in 2004. And I'm here in support of the FARE Act, because just as many of the people that are 10 11 here on the panel that I'm with, it establishes a 12 much fairer marketplace. 13 As a Managing Principal at Corely Realty Group, Inc, I personally understand how challenging it is to 14 15 earn a living as a licensed real estate agent. it was not an easy decision in 2008 to end the 16 17 practice of charging renters a broker fee. 18 decision proved decisive, since it fostered referrals from our existing leasing clients, and bought new 19 business opportunities to our firm. 20 21 It is my hope that as a licensed practitioner for 2.2 22 years, having professionally leased over 150 23 apartments, personally in my career, my testimony can provide a balanced perspective that demonstrates the 24

value this legislation offers to thousands of

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 150 residents that enter the rental market each year and the licensed real estate agents that broker rental transactions on the path of property owners. Hopefully, by the end of my testimony, members of the Consumer and Worker Protection Committee and all in attendance will appreciate the value agents bring, and also why property owners should pay for the services they offer. Thank you. MR. GRIFFITH: Good afternoon, Chair Menin and members of the Council's Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection. My name is Brendan Griffith, and I am the Chief of Staff at the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Over 300 unions are part of our coalition, and those unions represent over 1 million workers across all five boroughs of our city. We strongly support Intro 360 which requires the party retaining the services of a broker to pay the Today, New York City is a city where a majority of households, 69%, rent their homes. Currently, the median asking rent for an apartment is approximately \$3,500, a staggering \$42,000 per year. In addition to meeting that high monthly rent, most tenants who want to move into a new apartment

are forced to pay broker fees, even when they did not

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 151 retain the services of that broker, or they were able to find the apartment on their own.

The resulting upfront costs of moving have made it even more difficult for working New Yorkers to find appropriate housing within New York City. With rental costs already accounting for more than 30% of some New Yorker's income, many of our members are already rent burdened, or paying more than 50% are severely rent burdened, and that's before even accounting for substantial payments to third parties that they had no choice in retaining.

The current state of affairs has contributed to making New York City unaffordable for working families. Intro 360 eases some of that burden by ensuring that, like in almost every other city in the United States, the person who decides to hire a broker is the one who will pay for their services.

By shifting the burden of some of these upfront costs back to the party who hires these brokers, the FARE Act brings us one step closer to ensuring that everyday working families are able to live and thrive in New York.

And I just want to end by stating that the CLC and our affiliates, we appreciate the opportunity to

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 152 testify in support of this much-needed legislation, and we look forward to continuing to work with this committee to develop policies that improve the lives of working people in New York City. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. going to turn it over to Councilmember Ossé for questions for this panel. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And I do want to start, because I know there was a gentleman who testified earlier that said that brokers were not engaged in this bill, but we actually wrote this bill with brokers to get their input, who were in support of the FARE Act. The first question that I have is for Ms. Klenkar. What are the benefits of having brokers collect their fee from the hiring party? MS. KLENKAR: Um, choice for one. We heard earlier that right now, tenants have a choice: No service or full service. And that's not even entirely true. But in a new system, each party, the landlord and the tenant, get to make a decision if they hire someone, who they hire, and what services they're requesting for what payment. So, for

example, you are moving to New York City, and you

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 153 might not want someone to run around with you and do every single showing for 15%, but maybe you negotiate something different. Maybe you're a family that's working and you don't have the funds for a full fee, but you can come to an agreement with your representative, where something that works for both of you. As a system exists today, you do not have any say in that as a tenant, the only person with choice in the current situation is the landlord, who's deciding whether their property is listed with an agent or not, and what the fee is. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I also want to reiterate that the FARE Act was introduced with the intent of just making real estate transactions fair for all parties, including landlords, tenants, and brokers who are involved. Broker and consumer whether--Yeah, I guess, tenant and landlord, if FARE were to pass, how can brokers be empowered to negotiate their fees from the hiring party MS. KLENKAR: The same way we negotiate everything. I mean, we have to have buyer agreements, seller agreements, landlord agreements.

You're already sort of negotiating with a tenant or a

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broker for, again?

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 154 landlord now. This just gives you the ability to say, "Look, you can't shift the entire fee to the tenant. You're going to have to pay me something, if you want to hire me, and we can figure out what that looks like." COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And the Real Estate Board of New York is stating that under FARE, brokers will lose their ability to make more money, and it will cap their fees. They've said this multiple times about this bill. From your perspective as a broker, how will the FARE Act impact brokers? MS. KLENKAR: Well, it doesn't cap fees. definitely doesn't. And REBNY does govern landlords, so if they are concerned about agents getting paid, they do have something to do about it, potentially. But as far as what else it will impact, it really just removes an exploit. Tenants pay 15% out of No one is paying 15% because they feel desperation. that that is what's fair to them, to someone who just showed them an apartment once, and did a lot of valuable work, but for the other party. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And I have a question for Mr. Corley. How long have you been a

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 155 2 MR. CORLEY: 22 years. 3 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay. And we are hearing 4 that the broker fee can be negotiated. 5 opinion, are renters well-equipped to negotiate down the broker fees? 6 7 MR. CORLEY: Absolutely not. [CHUCKLES] COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Do you want to speak more to 8 9 that, or...? MR. CORLEY: Certainly. Listen, I'll just share 10 11 with you that as a broker, if I'm listing an 12 apartment, I have at my disposal what I call a 13 gatekeeper fulcrum, meaning that because I'm the 14 access point to that apartment, I also control the 15 outcome to presenting an application, to assessing 16 default risk of that applicant, and making certain 17 that there's no other avenue for them to achieve 18 getting a lease other than through me, since I'm hired by the broker. 19 For all of our clients, the people that I work 20 for, they hire me, they pay me, and those are 21 2.2 property owners, small property owners, people that 23 own two-family brownstones, three-family brownstones. So they are well acquainted with the level of work 24 25 that I do. And had I continued that practice of

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 156 2 requiring a fee from the renter, there'd be no chance 3 of them negotiating anything to lower a fee for me. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you for that. And I 4 have another question for you: The brokers on the 5 previous panel mentioned that there is an agreement 6 7 prospective tenants or renters need to sign. Is this agreement that prospective renters are signing a 8 9 document that renters have full knowledge and information to knowingly sign? 10 11 MR. CORLEY: It's at the point of sale, much like 12 when you go to the counter at CVS, and you've got all 13 your goods, and you find out how much it costs. At what point do you have to negotiate down any value at 14 15 that point? You don't. And so when a renter finds 16 out that the landlord has approved them to lease the 17 apartment from the broker, they get handed a bunch of 18 papers, forms that outline certain disclosures, 19 acknowledgements, and as a result, they are at the 20 point of which-- with so much sunk costs they can't 21 refuse to move forward. It's an enormous task to 2.2 lease an apartment in this city. And they would 23 rather go ahead and move forward rather than to begin

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the search again. So, no.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 157 2 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And, Ms. Klenkar, I wanted 3 to follow up on something that you said, because I've 4 received in our push for this bill, dozens of 5 messages, private messages from brokers who are in support of this bill and didn't feel comfortable 6 7 coming to testify in support of this bill. 8 I know you spoke a little bit to that, in terms 9 of some of the intimidation that -- that -- and the support that comes within the broker community. 10 11 MS. KLENKAR: Look, sometimes it's not possible. 12 If you're an agent on a team. I know some people who 13 speak off the record because they can't risk their team's ongoing relationships with certain landlords. 14 15 People have been fired over this. And REBNY actually 16 contacted my manager when they found out I would be 17 here today. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: 18 Wow. MS. KLENKAR: So, it is a little bit intimidating 19 20 to feel like your industry thinks you're a traitor 21 for voicing your opinion. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Another question for you is: 22 23 There's an argument that if landlords are forced to pay for brokers, no one would hire a broker due to 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 158 2 Do you believe that is true? And if not, 3 please elaborate why. 4 MS. KLENKAR: I don't think it's true because I do a lot of-- or have historically done a lot of no-5 fee rentals with owners who are choosing to hire me 6 7 and they're paying my fee so that every tenant is 8 going to be treated kind of the same, and we can evaluate who has the strongest application, and who will be the best fit for their listing. 10 11 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And, Ms. Mohamed, 12 opponents say renters already have a choice to not 13 pay the broker fee because of no-fee apartments. 14 But, how many apartments in New York are considered no-fee apartments? 15 MS. MOHAMED: I know we've heard a lot of stats 16 17 today that it's around 50-50. And I think looking at 18 just the StreetEasy data is a bit inaccurate, to get a full picture of what the no fee listings are. 19 I would say closer to 70% of the listings in New 20 York City come with a fee, and the other 30% that 21 2.2 don't have a fee, a lot of times it's, you know, 2.3 landlords that have gone a different route, having in-house leasing teams that are made up of agents, 24

actually, that just have a different cost structure

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would be expensive anyways?

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 159 that they've modeled into-- into their financials when it comes to leasing the properties. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And what are the typical rents of no fee apartments? MS. MOHAMED: So, it definitely varies. depends on neighborhood. It depends on borough. you definitely see no fee apartments that happen more commonly in luxury apartments with full-fledged amenities. Those buildings come with free month concessions. They come with no fees. buildings have on-site teams like I shared that are-that are made of agents. So, definitely there isn't this full-fledged, full-choice access that a renter has when they go into the market. They're really making a choice between 70% of the apartments taking that completely out of the list when they're looking to move. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And you would say most of those no-fee apartments on the market are luxury apartments? MS. MOHAMED: A big-- A big percentage of them. Not all, but a large percentage of them. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: So they would be-- So they

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 160 2 MS. MOHAMED: Correct. 3 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Right. Why are the rents of-- Oh, well you answered that. Opponents say that 4 tenants are able to negotiate -- give me one second --5 negotiate down a broker fee, and this fee is not 6 7 forced. From your research do you feel-- do you feel that a renter having an ability to pay the 8 9 higher broker fee means they are seen as a more competitive tenant, and therefore likely to be chosen 10 11 by the landlord for the unit? MS. MOHAMED: Yeah. I'll echo some of the 12 13 comments made by the panelists. You know, a key ingredient to any negotiation is to have leverage. 14 15 So, it is very, very difficult for renters at the 16 11th hour when they need a new apartment next week to 17 start negotiating the broker fee in that moment. 18 get emails, inquiries from renters every single day, 19 asking for guidance on whether they should negotiate 20 the broker fee. And there are many instances where 21 we'll encourage them to do that, if we think it's--2.2 if we think it's smart, right? Has the apartment 23 been on the market for 100 days? What neighborhood is it in? 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 161 2 There are brokers-- Not all brokers operate as a monolith, right? Everyone operates their business in 3 a different way. There are some renters-- some 4 brokers that will prioritize applications that will 5 pay the highest fee. Other brokers may not operate 6 7 that way. But I would say it is very difficult for renters to negotiate broker fees. 8 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And my last question for you 9 before moving on is that we hear that units are 10 11 listed as no fee, but then prospective tenants will 12 find out that these units are actually requesting a 13 broker fee. What is the reason behind this? MS. MOHAMED: We do see it happen quite-- quite 14 15 frequently. And listen, there are a lot of brokers 16 in this room that are doing their business by the 17 book, following the laws to the T, making sure that all the disclosures are given to the renter even in 18 the first inquiry, right?, in the first phone call or 19 20 email. But there are some cases, and I think it's 21 22 important for people to acknowledge this, that you

important for people to acknowledge this, that you will show up to a no-fee listing, and a broker might tell you, "Oh, sorry. That apartment is no longer

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 162 available. Let me show you something else, but that apartment has a fee. Would you like to see it?" So we do see that happen. We do get inquiries from renters that are asking for guidance on this. "Is a broker allowed to do that? What can I do?" And sometimes we're just -- we just say, "Unfortunately, you know, you're going to have to, you know, move on to another apartment." So, it's very difficult for renters. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And I have a couple questions for Mr. Griffith from the Central Labor Council. Why is broker fee reform -- reform, in your opinion, or from the union's perspective, important for unionized workers? MR. GRIFFITH: Great. Thank you for the question. You know, the reality is that the median rents of approximately \$3,500, the median annual income of about \$77,000, New York City is-- is more and more unaffordable. And when you have fees like this that are paid for all intents and purposes, they are a wage cut. They are wage cut for workers who are trying to change the situation to a more appropriate apartment, as has been mentioned by

previous panelists, it might be a larger apartment

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 163 for a larger family, closer to home. Many city workers have residency requirements. This is a significant part of how workers in New York City spend their income. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And what is the correlation to keeping workers in New York, and strengthening union power? MR. GRIFFITH: New York City is a union town. You know, it's-- it's said often, and it's as true today as it was 10 years ago, 20 years ago, and it will be 10 years and 20 years from now. That being the case, we want to make sure that union workers in this city are invested in this city as residents, their families are-- You can afford to raise a family in this city, and to do that, we need to make sure that that housing is a cost that is controlled for workers. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And for our last panelist, Mr. Stein, from CSS's survey, quote "The Unheard Third", it was reported that a majority of tenants surveyed cannot afford all the expenses that come from moving into a new home, and this led to tenants taking on debt, borrowing money, or selling

possessions, which further put an undue burden on

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 164 What do tenants feel that they have to do, all that to ensure they can meet the fees associated with moving in. MR. STEIN: Yeah, and let me say that "The Unheard Third" survey is an annual survey we've been doing for over 20 years, and it's a scientifically rigorous study. It's done by a professional polling firm. Our sample size is quite large. So yeah, a majority of tenant respondents said that they could not cover a \$400 emergency expense. And as you said, they-- When we asked, you know, "What would you do?" They said, "We'll take on debt, borrow from friends or family," or sell something in their possession. That's just for a \$400 expense. We asked how much money New Yorkers have in savings,

And as you said, they-- When we asked, you know,

"What would you do?" They said, "We'll take on debt,
borrow from friends or family," or sell something in
their possession. That's just for a \$400 expense.

We asked how much money New Yorkers have in savings,
homeowners-- a majority of homeowners said more than
\$10,000, while the most common response for public,
subsidized, and rent-regulated tenants was \$0 to \$99.

And you might say, well, they don't pay broker fees
to get into their apartments. Well, yes, but they
want to pay-- they might need to pay a broker fee to
get to another apartment. So, when they move, they
have nothing in savings.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 165 2 And in fact, two out of five market rate tenants 3 also said they have \$0 to \$99 in savings. We asked about, you know whether they worry about 4 5 household expenses: 40% of homeowners said they never have to worry about family expenses. Less than 6 7 20% of renters said the same. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. One more 8 9 question. I'm so sorry Chair. But Ms. Klenkar, remember in the past panel, we heard that brokers or 10 11 landlords are just going to take their homes off of 12 these sites and will go into an age of darkness in 13 terms of finding an apartment. Can you speak to that? Or does this bill have any correlation to how 14 15 that would impact? MS. KLENKAR: I think that in some situations, it 16 17 feels like a bluff. Because if you're claiming that 18 instead of paying an agent a one-month fee to represent enlist your apartment, or choosing to do it 19 yourself, you're going to not earn an entire year's 20 21 worth of rent because it's easier for you to keep it 2.2 vacant than have it rented if the tenant is no longer 2.3 paying the fee? I find that confusing. I also want to point out this bill is not passing 24

There will be plenty of opportunity after

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 166 this to go through every single specific situation 2 3 with things like open listings and transparency. I hope that this is the-- hope of-- or the 4 beginning of more collaboration between members of 5 the public, City Council, and people who work in real 6 estate on the ground, having more input into bills 7 that will help protect everyone. 8 9 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. And I also do want to thank the hundreds of supporters who are 10 11 outside. I know that they're watching on live 12 stream, who haven't made it in yet. This committee 13 sees you, and knows where New Yorkers stand. 14 So, thank you so much to this panel. 15 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you to the panel. 16 I'm now going to call the next panel, Jason Haber, 17 Brian Hourigan, Anthony Domathoti (sorry, it's hard 18 to read this one), and Keyan Sanai. Please come forward to testify. Thank you. 19 Okay, please begin, 20 MR. HABER: Good morning. Good afternoon now. 21 22 My name is--23 [GAVEL] 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 167 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: One second. Ssshh. 3 you're going to be speaking, please exit the chambers so we can hear. Thank you. 4 5 MR. HABER: Thank you. My name is Jason Haber. I'm the Co-Founder of the American Real Estate 6 7 Association, and a long-time member of REBNY. last 25 years I've been coming before this council, 8 9 championing many progressive causes. I am a former district leader, state committee member, and DNC 10 11 delegate, and I speak today not just as a progressive 12 with receipts, but as a real estate professional and 13 also an academic, where I've served on the adjunct faculty at John Jay College, where I taught courses 14 15 on urban planning and affordable housing. 16 Councilmember Brewer has been-- spoken to my 17 I don't think any other members of the 18 committee are, but in future classes, I'd love to 19 have you there. I frequently lecture to civic groups on urban 20 planning, and I'm considered an expert in this field. 21 2.2 And so my evaluation today of this bill comes from 23 years of study and market knowledge. It doesn't come

from speaking to people at diners. Sorry, Governor.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 168 But let me be clear for all the intentions of 2 3 this bill, it's the unintended consequence, and I truly know it's unintended, but rents will go up. 4 They will go up to historic levels, and your 5 constituents will come to you and say, "Why is the 6 7 rent too damn high?" It will make today's rent look 8 low. 9 We have an obligation to not engage in tactics which raise the rents. They are already far, far too 10 11 high. There are real solutions out there that I'd 12 love to discuss with you in the Q and A if you like. 13 There are agents here today who are not on the clock. They are not being paid. They are losing 14 15 money because their livelihoods are also on the line. 16 We can do better. Let's make New York more 17 affordable, and it starts by voting no on this bill. 18 Thank you. 19 [APPLAUSE] 20 [BACKGROUND VOICES] 21 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Again, we've been very 22 clear what the rules are. You cannot -- You really 23 need to remain silent. Please. Next speaker. Thank you. 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 169 2 MR. DOMATHOTI: Good afternoon. Chairman--3 Chairwoman Menin, and members of the Council 4 Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection. My name 5 is Anthony Domathoti, and I'm a real estate broker in the Bronx. I'm also a member of the New York State 6 7 Association of Realtors, and the Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors whose members serve Manhattan 8 9 and the Bronx, as well as the lower Hudson Valley. As a lifelong resident of the city, I witnessed 10 11 the struggles and triumphs of countless individuals 12 navigating our city's challenging rental market. The 13 support and expertise of licensed realtors has been a beacon of hope for many, including myself. 14 15 I'm here to speak in opposition of Intro 360. 16 When I first moved to this bustling city for my 17 career, I was overwhelmed by the sheer complexity of 18 finding an affordable apartment. The maze of 19 listings, the uncertainty of landlords who charged varying security deposits, and had conditions for 20 21 application approvals, and the ever-looming threat of 2.2 being taken advantage of were daunting. 23 A licensed Realtor stepped in, offering not just a service but a lifeline. Their fee, which some 24

might see as a burden, was a small price to pay for

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 170
the security, for the peace of mind, and the
invaluable guidance they provided me.

I also think of a dear friend who, after months of fruitless searching and countless disappointments, decided to enlist the help of realtor. Within weeks they found a suitable home, navigated the legality seamlessly, and moved in without the stress that had plagued them for so long. The Realtor's fee was not just a payment, it was an investment in their future, in their stability, and in their happiness.

This bill threatens to dismantle the crucial support system by prohibiting Realtors from collecting fees unless directly employed by the renter. We risk stripping away the very essence of what makes the New York City Market navigable for so many. Realtors are state licensed professionals, not faceless entities. They're hardworking individuals who dedicate their lives to helping others find homes in their vast, unforgiving city.

[BELL RINGS]

I'm just going to close off with one sentence.

Let us not forget that every policy impacts real

life. The realtor who helped me find my first

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 171 apartment, the agent who rescued my friend, are the backbone of this city's market. We must--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, you need to-- no, no. That's more than one sentence. We're going to--Again two minutes for every speaker. MR. DOMATHOTI: Thank you. Thank you for your time. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. speaker. MR. SANAI: Hi. My name is Keyan Sanai. been the number one rental agent at Douglas Elman for the past five years in a row, and I've been in this business for a little over a decade. I come from a single family, low-middle-class home outside of Poughkeepsie, New York, and I'm a proud product of the public school system. majority of my family are refugees who escaped from Iran during the Islamic Revolution. Before I moved here, I worked at a country club to save enough money to move here. When I moved here, I lived paycheck to paycheck for many years. Without any connections or help, I bootstrapped my

way to some success. I have years now of both

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 172 intricate experience of both tenant representation and landlord representation.

While I'm glad that we have the data to codify that the rents will go up, I can also speak from my personal experience dealing with landlords. During that two-week period there was confusion about this ban in 2020, I called all my landlords, or they called me and they said, "Great, raise the rent, 500, 700 bucks and make it no fee." This will price people out of the apartments, and not only that, it'll increase the value of the buildings for these landlords, thus making them richer and widening the wealth gap, which I thought was something you guys weren't trying to do.

In recent weeks, I've had to watch the Councilman push fallacies which are not based off fact and are pure hyperbole, including that this bill will not raise the rent, and also that my job consists of just opening a door.

This type of hyperbole is a cheap attempt to sucker people into thinking this bill will affect positive change when it will really cause long-term financial pain and even more mayhem in the housing market and perhaps more inventory shortage. This

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 173 bill will hurt the very people the Councilman is pretending it would help. And unlike the Councilman, I do have real world experience in this field, as well as the data to codify it. I'm happy to answer any questions you have with facts or real-world experience. I'm also very happy to help be a part of the solution. This is not the solution. Councilman, you say you wrote this bill with brokers. Myself, nor any of the top rental brokers in the city heard from you. You picked and chose people based on confirmation bias who are frustrated with their own lack of success, as we previously heard. Thank you. God bless America. [APPLAUSE] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Next speaker. Next speaker. Thank you. MR. HOURIGAN: Good afternoon. Brian Hourigan from BOND New York. The last time I was here in this chamber, I spoke in defense of the hard-working real estate professionals who pride themselves on providing quality service, before also proposing ethics reforms that would raise the bar in our

industry and improve transparency for consumers.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 174 This time, I feel compelled to speak out on behalf of New York City renters and the public at large, who would be irreparably harmed if this bill should pass. Intro 360 is the quintessential wolf in sheep's clothing. It may sound reasonable to some who don't understand the fundamentals of our market. The irony of the bill, though, is that it will, in foreseeable ways, raise costs, raise rents, reduce transparency, promote unethical bait-and-switch techniques among unscrupulous brokers, and actually increase the prevalence of tenant-paid broker fees, as opposed to lessening them. My firm overwhelmingly represents tenants, and in the last quarter, over 60% of the transactions we worked on, we were hired by a tenant but paid by a landlord, whom we did not represent, not by our tenant client. Under this bill, that structure would become illegal, and all those tenant clients would have had to pay for our services. While I don't have time to detail every other negative consequence of the legislation, I'm confident other industry experts can detail just how

this will cause the largest rent increase New York

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 175 City has ever seen, while obliterating consumer choice, and demonstrate why this bill should actually be called the Discriminators Delight Bill. It works against the interests of our most vulnerable New Yorkers, who are, of course, public assistance voucher holders. I think it's fair to say that every one of us in this room agrees a city has a serious and worsening affordability crisis which needs to be addressed in thoughtful and meaningful ways. To those who are concerned about affordability and equitable access to housing, you and I are on the same team. We need more affordable housing, and it must be built right now. We need to protect the most vulnerable by improving our archaic, bureaucratic, broken public

And New Yorkers need and deserve the most well trained, ethical, transparent and professional real estate representatives in any market, anywhere, right now, but there's much work to be done on that front.

assistance voucher system right now.

Let's resolve to immediately introduce and adopt a sweeping tenants Bill of Rights--

[BELL RINGS]

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 176 2 -- which elucidates precisely what choices 3 renters may have--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. You need to wrap this 4 5 up. MR. HOURIGAN: --when they enter the marketplace, 6 7 empowers them to make informed decisions --8 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. That's--9 MR. HOURIGAN: -- and finally, holds accountable any brokers, agents or landlords who act in good 10 11 faith--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: You're going to have to wrap 12 13 it up. MR. HOURIGAN: --[inaudible] obligations. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Shhh. I'm going to 16 call on Councilmember Brewer for questions. 17 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. 18 Jason, I know that you have thought about this issue. 19 So if we are trying, everybody, to keep rents down 20 and do not have people pay these huge fees, don't 21 answer-- and I think you won't that we have to build 22 more housing. We know that. It's slow. What other 23 suggestions do you have to accomplish what we all want? 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 177 2 MR. HABER: Sure. So instead of building 3 housing, right now, we have over 50,000 vacant units 4 in the city. If Albany allowed landlords to accept Section 8 vouchers at the voucher limit, for example, 50,000 units go in one week. 66,000 homes were on 6 7 the market for sale in the country last week. 8 would be like putting the entire country's housing 9 stock into New York City in an active market, and you would alleviate immediately... immediately. And that 10 11 could be done in one day. 12 Those units right now are sitting vacant. 13 There's over 50,000 of them. 14 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay, so you're talking 15 about getting the Section 8 to go into the 50,000. 16 That's your answer? I just wanted to check to see 17 what it was. 18 MR. HABER: That's my answer. 19 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: All right, thank you. 20 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Councilmember Ossé. 21 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Yeah. I just-- I don't have 2.2 any questions. I just wanted to correct the record 2.3 that I never said that all brokers do is just open doors. 24

MR. SANAI: You do. It's on Tictok.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION
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        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: On-- I did not do that.
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        [BACKGROUND VOICES]
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        MR. HOURIGAN?: You did. You said--
        MR. SANAI?: It is on Tiktok.
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        MR. HOURIGAN?: --you need to open a door.
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        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Maybe someone else responded
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     to that.
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        MR. SANAI: You did, but...
        [BACKGROUND VOICES]
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        [GAVEL REPEATEDLY]
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I think-- I think--
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        MR. SANAI: Don't gaslight me bro.
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Please. Everyone needs to be
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     silent, thank you.
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        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: And also it's not a
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     question, so you cannot respond.
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        MR. SANAI: You're lying.
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        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I believe brokers do provide
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    a valuable service, especially when the individual
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    party hires that broker. You know, I appreciated the
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    work that my broker did in finding me the perfect
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    apartment that I currently live in now. I just think
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when the dynamic is forced upon people, it's an

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 179 unfair situation. That's what the purpose of this bill is to do. MR. SANAI: You said we get paid to open the door. It's on Tiktok. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: That's -- That's what I pushed. I would, I would, I don't remember saying that. But-- But if-- if you do want to-- want to uplift it for me at some point, that would be great. MR. SANAI: It's in the one with the female comedian, Alana. You said they get paid 15% and they just opened the door. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: So, I think brokers provide a valuable service. This bill is-- is, in my opinion, not anti-broker. I worked with some brokers who worked with me to do this. I do want to also correct that, you know, landlords don't set rent. You know, market forces of supply and demand set rent. And I'm all for building more housing. I've made very public statements about that. I'm supportive of the government building more housing. But at the same time, you know, this bill is not reinventing the wheel. This is replicating how this is done in every other major city in America

except for Boston. Chicago is a dense city. San

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 180 2 Francisco is a dense city. Los Angeles is a dense 3 city. And in those cities, they don't force tenants 4 to pay a broker fee. MR. SANAI: Correct. But this is--5 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I just wanted to correct the 6 7 record there. 8 MR. SANAI: -- the greatest city in the world, and 9 things are done differently here. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, Chair. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you very much to 12 this panel. 13 MR. SANAI: Liar. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I'm now going to call the 14 15 next panel: Augustina Velez, Blanca Perez, and Gladys Pugio[SP?]. We-- Just so everyone 16 17 understands the rules. There will be an interpreter 18 for this panel. The speaker gets two minutes, and the interpreter gets two minutes to translate. Thank 19 20 you. 21 One second we're waiting for the interpreter. 22 INTERPRETER: Okay. I sit here just to interpret 23 for them, or no?

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I think we have one, yeah.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 181 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes, we have one. Thank you 3 so much. Thank you. Great. Please begin. First speaker. Okay, 4 5 please begin. MS. PEREZ: Good afternoon. My name is Blanca 6 7 Perez. I live in [inaudible] Brooklyn. I am a worker. I clean houses. Sometimes I have to clean 8 two or three houses in order to earn \$100. Rent is already very expensive for me and for us, the 10 11 workers. 12 So for us, it is hard to pay the rent. We cannot 13 live alone any longer. We have to live between-amongst other people. So to pay other people on top 14 15 of it is already a lot for us. It's stressful. I've lived in this apartment for 25 years, and now that 16 they sold the house, I need to move. It's stressful. 17 18 It's too much money for me. I don't have a fixed 19 So, I live day to day, and I would be very income. 20 affected by this. 21 Thank you very much. 22 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And the next 23 speaker, please. MS. VELEZ: Good afternoon. My name is Augustina 24

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Velez.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 182 2 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Can we turn her mic on? 3 Thank you. MS. VELEZ: I'm a mother of a family. I lived in 4 heights Queens for the last 17 years, and during all 5 this time because of the increase in rents I've had 6 7 to move several times, and also accept conditions that are not the best, and this in part is because of 8 9 the extra costs that come with moving. If landlords increase our rent and we cannot pay anymore, we will 10 11 have to move, and by moving, we will have to pay more 12 money in order to get a new apartment. 13 So, it seems we cannot get out of the circle 14 where people, working people like me, are taking more 15 and more money from us. 16 A few years ago, I had to move because the rent 17 was increased in my last apartment. In that 18 occasion, I needed more than \$6,000 for the first month between broker and deposit, and also the move 19 costs and the installation of services. 20 21 In most businesses, the person who hires the 2.2 other person pays. And in the case of a broker, this 23 should be the person who hires the broker. their responsibility to pay. Enough with these 24

injustices. So landlords have to pay for the work

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 183 and the services they use, and brokers should also be demanding this as well. Brokers have shared that they spend a lot of time traveling and the traveling costs come from their own pockets, and they should demand to be paid by that person who hires them. ask that my message be heard and a stop to this unfairness. It's time for landlords to take accountability and pay for the services, services which they themselves decide to use. On behalf of my family, and tenants around the city, and also my community, I ask the City Council to please approve the FARE Act, and those who hire the other party should pay. Se puede, si se puede. MS. PUGIO[SP?]: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Gladys Pugio. I'm giving the testimony of someone else who couldn't come because she wasn't let out of her work. Okay. My name is Lydia Patricia Charia[SP?]. recently had to move from Bushwick with my husband and my two children, because the rents are very high in a gentrified neighborhood, and it has increased financially because of the same housing industry. We were forced to leave the community where we

were used to living, the school, my children's

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owner?"

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 184 school, our church, the supermarket, and the community organization, Se Hace Camino Nueva York, of which I'm a member. During seven months, I worked tirelessly looking for an apartment, looking for available places, calling different numbers, et cetera, until I finally found a good option for me and my family in Queens. In order to move to this apartment, I was forced to pay three months of the cost of the apartment, which were the first month the security deposit and the broker's fee, which was a total of \$6,750. So I'm here because it is extremely difficult to pay so much money to be able to move, and it is unfair that working tenants have to pay so much money to a broker, which we didn't even hire. When I went to see the apartment, the broker was in charge of the apartment. This is what she's trying to say. For me, it happened the same thing. When I moved to Bushwick, we found in the newspaper that they were renting this apartment. But when we got over there to see, there was a broker there. I said, "I didn't call you. So, who are you? Where's the landlord? Who's the

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 185 2 And then they said-- they were telling me that if 3 I get the apartment, if I give three months. Nobody has that money. People might have it, some others, 4 5 but not everybody. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I'm going to ask you 6 7 to wrap up and then questions. 8 Okay, so I think Councilmember Ossé has some 9 questions. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Yeah. I quess the one 10 11 question that I have is: Do you feel that you, or 12 anyone that you know, whose primary language is not 13 English, is fully equipped with the knowledge and resources to fully bargain and negotiate the broker 14 15 fee? 16 [TRANSLATOR TRANSLATES] 17 MS. PUGIO[SP?]: No. No. Because they come in 18 by surprise. They don't tell us that they were going to charge us that extra month of rent for the broker. 19 Never told us. And they never told us that there was 20 a broker in charge of that. So, why do we have to 21 2.2 pay some services that we have not requested? That's 23 what she's trying to tell. Why do I had to pay

something that we-- we not requested. Nobody

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 186 requested. Nobody looked for that dollar amount to pay somebody just to see an apartment. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Right. Thank you. MS. PUGIO[SP?]: The landlord could do that. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. MS. PUGIO[SP?]: All right? CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much to this panel. Okay. Thank you very much. We're going to call the next panel. Jesse Ronair, Bruno Ricciotti, William Abramson, Mackenzie Ryan, and Jordan Silver. Please come up. Thank you. yyy Okay, please start. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER] Okay. Got a shocker here for everyone. If this bill passes, it is going to work in reverse. It's going to significantly increase the number of broker fee rental listings in New York City. Whoever hires the broker must pay the broker. This is the core language of the bill. And when Councilman Oseé came up with this catch phrase, he mistakenly thought that most rental deals were done by hired brokers. The opposite. The opposite is true. My colleagues and I here estimate that around 75%

of all rental listings in the city right now are open

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 187 listings. That means the renter, according to the language of this bill, the renter would be forced --I hear the word forced a lot today -- In 75% situations, the renter would be forced to pay the broker fee, which is the high majority of all deals. So, around three quarters of the market would lose the option to pay the broker fee. Right now the system works, because the owners of these open listing rentals can ebb and flow with the market. They can pay the broker fee when they want to in the slow winter months, or if an apartment is not renting, they can pay the broker fee. They have that option. This bill would take away that option, and it would -- land -- it would become illegal for these open-listing landlords to pay their broker because they haven't hired him or her, and it would force the renters to pay the broker. This bill is going to work backwards. And then let's cut-- let's talk about the other 25% of landlords that do right now hire brokers. Sorry. But do you guys think they're going to sit

back and just let you force-- let themselves be

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 188 forced to pay the broker fee? No, they're going to jump to the other side, add on to that 75%. We anticipate this bill will result in a broker fee listing market between 85% to 95%. That will eliminate choice. [TO GALLERY:] Anyone agree with me? [TO COUNCIL:] I want to talk about one other point quickly. The woman was sitting there, very nice, in that seat next to Mr. Ossé. She talked about, if the-- sometimes renters wouldn't mind paying a little more rent. [BELL RINGS] And she said--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. You need to wrap up please. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: The difference is hundreds of dollars. A \$3,000 listing, the property is \$3,500, no fee. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. You've got to wrap up. Thank you. Okay, next speaker, please. MR. RICCIOTTI: Hey everyone. My name is Bruno Ricciotti. I'm the owner and co-founder of BOND New York. Each regulation our industry has been subject

to has yielded awful unintended consequences. For

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 189 example, caps on security deposits did not and do not protect tenants, but rather make it nearly impossible for less-qualified applicants to secure an apartment at all. Embarrassingly, this law created a cottage industry where tenants now pay additional fees, as high as a month's rent, to an insurance company to do the exact same thing that the law prohibits. Limits on capital improvements to make rent stabilized apartments habitable resulted in tens of thousands of these apartments being warehoused offline and unavailable to the public, all during a homelessness crisis where tens of thousands of New Yorkers do not have homes. In this same time period, New York has experienced the sharpest increase in apartment rents in history, with an average of nearly 30%, with some rents nearly doubling in some neighborhoods. Unlikely a coincidence and more likely, a causal connection. This is the recent legislative track record. fee apartments are where the broker fee is included in the rent, paid up front by the landlord. With all

other factors the same these rents are higher than

the rents with tenant paid fees. That's why over

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 190 half of the landlords choose to offer their apartments this way without any mandate. landlords do this to achieve the highest rents possible to satisfy their banks and investors. Landlords who don't pay agent commissions are usually mom and pops, who tend to be more interested in keeping tenants, who plan to stay for several years and prioritize community over the bottom line. These are the best landlords a tenant can wish for but of the very landlords who would suffer if Intro 360 were to pass. Commissions on tenant fee, apartments could be negotiated and are attached to units with lower If this were not the case, no one would ever choose to rent a tenant-fee apartment. Councilman Chi demonstratively does not understand this. We currently have a rental market full of choice and diversity. No one is forced to pay a broker fee up front. On StreetEasy today, there are 14,000 apartments available for rent, 54% of those are offered no fee to the renter. The number is higher--[BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Please wrap it up.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 191 2 -- and even higher in more normal economies. 3 Nearly 100% listed--4 [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I'm going to ask you 5 again. You can submit your written testimony. We do 6 7 read that. So please, if you could submit your written testimony, thank you very much. 8 MR. RICCIOTTI: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Next speaker, please. 10 Thank 11 you. 12 Hi. My name is Mackenzie Ryan. MS RYAN: 13 born and raised in Manhattan and been an agent for 15 years. I began working in real estate when I was in 14 15 high school in the midst of the 2008 financial crisis 16 that I could earn money for my upcoming college 17 tuition. I posted ads on Craigslist. Climbed six-18 story walk ups on sweltering summer days, and many days, I walked home to West 98th Street from Alphabet 19 20 City to save whatever money I earned. 21 I graduated college in 2014 and have just paid 2.2 off my student loans from rental income and rental 2.3 deals that I did last March. I'm a pragmatic and realistic person and at 24

heart, a deal maker. So, today, I would like to

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 192 discuss the reality of this rather vaque deal and as black and white of terms as possible by focusing on three key components, the renters, the landlords, and the agents, which, at the end of the day, can ultimately be categorized as working New Yorkers. Let's start with the landlords. We need to focus on smaller landlords who have razor-thin margins and use the majority of their building's income to maintain and renovate the building. While many landlords already pay the fee, what happens to those that can't afford it? What happens to showing apartments to landlords who live miles away and are out of state? The reality is, while the landlord is the one who hires us, we do 90% of the work for the tenant. you leave the office at 6 p.m. and need a 6:30 showing, we are the ones who show up. When you need to measure the apartment for the third time to make sure your couch fits, we are the ones who show up. When you have 20 questions about the lease, we are the ones who walk you through it. We do the work for the tenants just as much as we do for the landlords. If a landlord becomes responsible for this process,

this will-- the outcome will be less access to

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 193 apartments and even less inventory and the renter loses. Now for the agents, having read Council's platforms, almost all of you here today promise the people of your district more jobs and more affordability. This bill is a direct contradiction of both. More than 70% of agents in New York are renters, but more than that, they are single parents, heads of their households, and graduates coming into the economy. Lastly, for renters, having read all 141 words of this bill, not a single one of these--[BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I'm going to ask you to wrap up. MS. RYAN: Yup. My last sentence: Not a single one of these words is development or rezoning. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. And next speaker, please. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Good afternoon everyone. can all agree that New York City desperately needs more affordable housing. However, the proposed bill is like putting a band aid on a broken leg. First

off, the language is way too vague for real world

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 194 2 interpretation, which alone should render it null and 3 void. For instance, the bill states, if you hire a 4 5 broker, you pay the broker. It's so simple, but it really raises several questions: Can a broker be 6 hired by both a landlord and a tenant? 7 constitutes the act of hiring? Will the city draft a 8 9 specific contract? And what will that contract look There are too many unknowns to pass 10 11 legislation this ambiguous. 12 The FARE Act creates the image of consumer 13 protection, helping the little guy, when in reality, all it does is restrict and remove consumer choice. 14 15 Like we mentioned, half of all listings on StreetEasy are already no-broker fee. If you can't find 16 17 something in your price range, this is a 18 macroeconomic problem that requires careful nuanced 19 solutions. Broker fees like prices fluctuate on market 20 conditions. This act is the beginning of a top-down 21 2.2 government controlled housing system similar to price 23 controls. Such artificial manipulation of the market

will lead to higher rent prices. Any reputable

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 195 economist will tell you that this type of legislation 2 3 has the opposite effect of its intended purposes. 4 Chi talked about basic economics, 101, I think we 5 need to go back and take that course again. Policy needs to be analyzed in terms of the consequences 6 7 they create, rather than the hopes that inspire them. 8 This issue of price affordability boils down to 9 supply and demand. If we want landlords to pay more fees and provide affordable housing, the solution is 10 11 not a quick fix. It requires the hard, deliberate 12 work of incentivizing construction and changes in 13 zoning regulations and programs encouraging more 14 building. 15 This is not a common sense bill. This is a 16 nonsense bill. Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you to this 18 panel. We are now going to move on to the next 19 panel. Thank you. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER:] Mr. Ossé, no questions for 20 21 all of that? 2.2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Excuse me--2.3 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: No. I already responded to some of your -- your talking points that I disagree 24 with, but no questions for this panel.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 196 2 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER:] I'd like to discuss. 3 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you to the panel. We're now -- We're now going to call the next panel. 4 So Gladys Kachinaya. And we need the interpreter, 5 please, has been requested. If the interpreter 6 7 could, please come back. Gali Davar, Achusa Mazafari, Shasta Spicer, and Judith Goldiner. If you 8 9 could all please come up. Thank you. Okay. Are the other panelists here? 10 11 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER:] I know that Achusa had to leave because she works with me. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Achusa-- Okay, okay. Let's take that. Okay. Okay, please begin. Thank 14 15 you. MS. GOLDINER: Hi. My name is Judith Goldiner. 16 17 I'm the attorney in charge of the Civil Law Reform 18 unit at the Legal Aid Society, and I'm speaking in favor of the FARE Act, which Legal Aid strongly 19 20 supports. 21 I want to speak particularly about low income renters who find the combination of security deposit, 2.2 23 first month's rent, and broker fee basically impossible to overcome, and we see that especially 24 with our clients who have either CityFHEPS or Section

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8, because even if they can get assistance from HRA,
HRA will only pay half of the normal broker fee, and
that means that is— the brokers will just not work
with our very-low-income clients.

The main issue here, for-- from our perspective, is our clients and my colleagues, experience with brokers is that the brokers-- it's not that the brokers don't do work. They work for the landlords. They screen tenants, they do background checks, they look at guarantors, they gather information about the tenants, but that is not a service to the tenants. It's a service to the landlord.

Our only substantive comment on the bill is we actually think what the bill should say very clearly is that landlords pay. That what we're-- What we are concerned about is that, given this market, and given how little choice tenants have, if you say that the person who hires the broker has to pay, that brokers will just, as they do now, make tenants sign agreements saying that they're going to-- that they agree that they are the one hiring the broker and they have to pay. And we feel very strongly that it's the landlord who's getting the benefit of the

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 198 2 broker's experience, and the landlord is the one that 3 should pay. Almost out of time. I really appreciate the 4 council and the leadership of Councilmember Ossé, and 5 we strongly support this bill. Thank you very much. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, next speaker, please. MS. DAVAR: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Gali 8 9 Davar. I am a legal intern at Mobilization For Justice. Mobilization for Justice envisions a 10 11 society in which there is equal justice for all. Our 12 mission is to achieve social justice, prioritizing 13 the needs of people who are low income, disenfranchised, or have disabilities. We thank The 14 15 Committee for holding this hearing and considering 16 our testimony. Broker fees making NYC rental housing 17 unaffordable before renters even step foot inside. 18 The FARE Act is a step in the right direction to lower upfront costs and alleviate the housing 19 20 affordability crisis so renters can move when and 21 where they want. MFJ's clients have experienced the difficulties 22 23 of broker fees first hand. For example, AL, a mother of three in the Bronx, had to move after having a 24

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baby to a home more appropriate for her growing family.

Even after obtaining government assistance to pay for half the broker fee, she still needed \$1,700 to pay the balance, which put her ability to move at risk without the assistance of MFJ.

Jean M., a senior citizen on Social Security, had to move when her lease expired. Even after she was awarded a rent subsidy, the cost of broker fees was a major barrier to moving, even as she faced eviction and feared becoming homeless.

Many renters need to move for all kinds of urgent reasons, like fleeing domestic violence or escaping poor housing conditions, but broker fees contribute to burdensome upfront moving costs that keep renters locked into current apartments. Typical broker fees are 12% to 15% of the annual rent, amounting to thousands of dollars. Only 22% of New Yorkers can afford these costs out-of-pocket.

For nearly three quarters of renters, high upfront costs negatively affected their move, impacting what homes they could afford, their desire to move, or their ability to move.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 200 2 Further, broker fees disproportionately burden 3 low-income New Yorkers. Affordable and rent 4 regulated apartments are more likely to charge a 5 broker fee. When vacancy rates for affordable apartments are below 1% then the choices are few and 6 7 far between, so those most economically disadvantaged are the most exploited. 8 9 We urge the city to take this sensible measure to reduce upfront costs, modernize the city's rental 10 11 market and improve housing mobility and accessibility for vulnerable tenants. 12 13 [BELL RINGS] 14 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Please wrap it up. 15 MS. DAVAR: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Thank you very 16 17 much. And next speaker. 18 MS. SPICER: Thank you. My name is Shasta 19 I'm speaking on behalf of a tenant. 20 member of the Met Council. Thank you, Councilmember 21 Ossé, for calling this meeting and allowing the 2.2 public to speak. I appreciate your time today. 2.3 It's very unfortunate that the Administration who was supposed to be here to provide valuable data for 24 us to properly inform, and to gain insight into their

committee on consumer and worker protection 201 position so that we can come to an honorable agreement, is unacceptable and disrespectful to everyone, especially to the renters who are deeply affected by this housing crisis, in which the FARE Act bill would greatly alleviate the burden upon them during a time of need for housing.

There is an imbalance already in our economy, and the fact alone is proof that everyone is at a loss somewhere. Obviously, people cannot follow directions. It is clear by the people who are absent and the people making noise when asked not to. This discussion is very juvenile, in my opinion, because the hiring of the brokers should be left to the ones doing the hiring.

We can sit here and talk about rents going up, et cetera, but the housing crisis is the most important because there are people's lives at stake by finding housing that is affordable and also safe. And what I mean by affordable is in regards to the amount of income one is making. What I mean by safe, is that tenants are not being scammed and taken advantage of during a vulnerable time of life, such as moving or finding a place to live.

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I see one thing happening here, and that is brokers and landlords trying to find loopholes in which they can prevent their own loss of their financial standing when they are clearly in a position to show care and common decency toward the people they want services from. Getting rent from tenant is us providing a service, let's be clear.

The economy is shifting, and so everyone needs are different. And since we are in a crisis, everyone has got to be open to facing challenges in a way that addresses the needs of the crisis and not the needs of people's pockets, because everyone is losing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. Okay-COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I just have a question for
Judith. Have any of your clients, or any clients of
yours been impacted by the broker fee that you have
represented?

MS. GOLDINER: So many of our clients like-- have stories like MFJ's clients. You know, they-- they think they've won the lottery because they have a Section 8 voucher, or they were finally able to get a CityFHEPS voucher, and they think that's going to allow them to move. And when they see what the

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 203 2 broker fee costs are, they know that there is no way 3 they're going to move. And we--4 [BACKGROUND VOICES] COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: That's really respectful. 5 MS. GOLDINER: We certainly see that, you know--6 7 and you know, HRA will only cover for some people. 8 And if they cover anything, it's about half the 9 broker fee. So, it's a significant burden on people. We see people paying under the table for these fees, 10 11 because it's the only way they can do it, begging, 12 borrowing, putting themselves and their families at 13 risk, because that's the only way they can obtain an apartment. And it's really very problematic. 14 15 I would-- I also want to add that during COVID, 16 landlords paid the broker fee, and once again, the 17 market didn't crash, didn't come to an end, and 18 there's no reason we can't have a system where the 19 landlord pays. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I just want to say 20 something. To be clear, everyone has their two 21 2.2 minutes. If you disagree with the speaker, you are 23 going to get your two minutes to voice your disagreement, but shouting out or saying something 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 204 2 while someone is speaking is not tolerated during our 3 proceedings. Thank you. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: The second question I have 4 for you is: Real estate transactions can be a 5 contractual deal, and hiring a service, like hiring 6 7 brokers can involve a contract. From a legal standpoint, do you feel that everyday -- everyday New 8 9 Yorkers, such as the folks you represent, are fully equipped to negotiate down a broker fee? 10 11 MS. GOLDINER: Of course not. I thought the whole "choice discussion" with prior panels was 12 13 farcical. The idea that the average person-- not to-- You know, certainly my clients are not in a 14 15 position to negotiate that at all. And for almost 16 every tenant that I talk to, rich or poor, they are 17 told, "This is the deal. Take it or leave it." 18 These are contracts of adhesion. They don't have And the idea that you can negotiate in this 19 options. market is simply ridiculous to me. 20 21 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I remember in one of our 2.2 past conversations about this, you've spoken about 23 the broker fee being a valuable service, or it has been, or the broker being a valuable service that 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 205 2 they provide to tenants. How has that changed over 3 the past couple of years, would you say? 4 MS. GOLDINER: I mean-- I think what we talked 5 about is that the brokers are mainly a valuable service to landlords, and we-- I totally understand 6 7 why it's a service that a landlord might want to use, 8 so that they don't have to screen tenants themselves, they don't have to do that work. I completely understand that. There is a certain number of 10 11 extremely wealthy tenants, who do not live in New 12 York, who may want to use a broker to go find them an 13 apartment when they don't live here. That is a 14 minuscule number of the people in New York who are 15 trying to find apartments. And frankly, I don't think that's the group that we really need to worry 16 17 about. They will find what they need. What we need to worry about is the everyday New 18 Yorkers, here every day, who need to find apartments. 19 20 And we need to make sure that that upfront cost is 21 not so ridiculous. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, and thank you 2.3 Chair. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. Okay, 24 thank you to the panel. We're now going to move on

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 206 to the next panel, Iris Corcos, Nancy Elton, Christina Cremidas, Lynn Gregg, and Barbara Ann Rogers. Please come up. Thank you. Please begin. Thank you, sure. Just yeah, press the button so the red light is on. Thank you. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Okay, so first of all, I wanted to -- to mention that I am an everyday New I am also a person who's renting, who's who's working here. So, just like everybody else who was speaking before about the every-- everyday New Yorkers, they were actually speaking about me as well. And I had a whole different speech, but I'm going to tweak it, because my colleagues already said most of it, so there's no point in repeating. But I do want to point out that when Mr. Keith powers sponsored the bill in 2019 about limiting -- limiting how much landlords can charge for security, actually it caused a whole big problem afterwards, because people that don't qualify, like people that don't earn enough money, people that don't have good credit, international students, international employees that come working to work for Bloomberg but

have zero credit history, cannot rent.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 207 2 What does that do? They have to take-- And they 3 don't have personal guarantors. They have to hire 4 third-party guarantors. That's-- They have to 5 resign for with third-party quarantors every time they renew. Every time they renew their lease, they 6 7 have to sign for that, and it could be just as much as the apartment itself. 8 9 So, when-- If they would be charged three months or four months security deposit, they would get that 10 11 money back. And many of them did after one year of 12 living in the in the building, landlords refunded 13 some portion of it. That's not the case with third-14 party guarantors. Right now, I'm working with two 15 students of minority origin that they work, they 16 full -- they go to school full time. They ran out of 17 They ran out of money because to resign for a 18 rent-stabilized department. They had to pay the 19 guarantors again. And I received -- Now they are facing-- they're late on the rent. Guess who's 20 21 helping them? The broker. 2.2 [BELL RINGS] 2.3 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: I want you just to mention 24

one more thing, if you if you'll allow me.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 208 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yeah. Please, we again --3 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: A short sentence. 4 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Again, we have to run an 5 additional hearing. We treat everyone exactly the 6 same. 7 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: I just want to point out something very important. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Just if you could please submit your testimony. Again, we need to stick to 10 11 the two minutes. Okay. 12 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Can I just say one more 13 thing? 14 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I'm sure if there are 15 questions, you could. But again, we're going to do 16 two minutes per speaker. Okay? If we could have the 17 next speaker, please. Thank you. 18 MS. KREMIDAS: Hello. My name is Christina Kremidas. I'm an Associate Broker at Douglas Elliman 19 20 Real Estate. I've been a real estate professional 21 for nearly a decade, and I first-hand saw the New 22 York City housing crisis, which always has been in 23 existence, get majorly exacerbated in the past few

years following the pandemic.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 209 2 When the 2020 pandemic drove a lot of renters out 3 of New York City, apartments were vacant. The people 4 who actually capitalized on vacant apartments and took these units for slashed prices were 5 surprisingly, out-of-state people who had never 6 7 previously lived in New York City. These people were 8 well-employed, and they could finally have their 9 dream of a luxury pied-a-terre, luxury lifestyle pied-a-terre in Manhattan. They could finally 10 11 justify it. They couldn't before. 12 We all thought that these people would move out 13 once rent returned to market price. They surprisingly renewed. They're still here, and they 14 15 have tied up inventory for New Yorkers who need it. In addition, buyers who are supposed to be ready 16 17 to buy by now, due to a very difficult economic situation with rampant inflation and high interest 18 rates, can't buy. They are still renting. 19 first-time home buyers are still stuck in rentals. 20 21 There is no inventory to go around. And I know that 2.2 there was already a conversation about the fact that 2.3 this is a inventory shortage of apartments, and I know that there was already a response that this is 24

difficult to solve. It takes time to solve. But

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 210 just in my few-block vicinity where I live, there are lots that went from empty to 100 story skyscrapers with luxury finishes that were imported from Europe in just a couple of years. So, I think that building can be possible with the right incentives. And why -- why is it so slow to create this new housing? But now we are in the worst crisis because of the prior two scenarios that I just mentioned. We have -- This has bubbled up to the surface as the worst crisis that we've had in inventory since 1968. When there's a balance between supply of units and demands for apartments, there is a much more balanced playing field where landlords offer incentives to tenants. [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much. Okay, next speaker, please. Thank you. MS. ELTON: Hello. My name is Nancy Elton. a real estate professional with BOND New York and a resident of District 2. The last time I had the privilege of testifying in this chamber, I learned a new phrase, "rent burdened." According to the US

Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD,

"rent burdened" is defined as paying more than 30%

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 211 monthly gross income in gross monthly rent. Severely rent burdened more than 50%. [TO GALLERY:] By a show of hands, how many in this chamber are rent burdened? [TO COUNCIL:] Okay, one thing we know is for certain, is that there is more that we agree about than we disagree. Rent is too high. As a native New Yorker such as myself, rent has become a nightmare. We must set the tide of our housing crisis, where in only one week, over 630,000 applications were submitted to the New York City Housing Authority for Section 8 housing assistance. Number two: Vacancy rate is extremely low, not going to go through it and belabor it, but housing is being warehoused, and right now we're seeing bidding wars where rental rates of already overpriced departments are having bidding wars, outpacing many consumers' ability to afford them. Number three: Transparency benefits the consumer. When we advertise for landlords, we provide transparency and readily available resources to provide information. Let's not create a scenario where landlords permanently bake fees into monthly

rent, with higher rent becoming the foundational

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 212 2 rent, and tenants end up paying for the fee over and 3 over and over again every year. 4 Number four: Our most vulnerable need a housing solution that works. I spoke with a caseworker on 5 6 Friday where we agreed and vented with each other 7 that the system is broken. Everyone is justifiably 8 frustrated -- caseworkers, landlords, agents, and 9 most importantly, the human being, the fellow New Yorker that just wants a home. 10 11 For months, I've been scratching my head trying 12 to figure out just what the prime sponsor intends 13 with the proposed amendment. Only two lines. Sounds reasonable. The sponsor even created that catchy 14 15 acronym. [BELL RINGS] But as you've heard today, there is 16 17 far more nuance--18 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. If you 19 want to submit -- you need to wrap up. MS. ELTON: -- and I urge you do not be led by 20 this deceptively simple, or simply deceptive 21 2.2 proposal. 23 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, next speaker. MS. ROGERS: Good afternoon. I'm Barbara Ann 24

I'm an Associate Broker with Compass. I've

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 213 been in real estate for almost 20 years now. I live in Brooklyn where I also do most of my work. I have lived in Brooklyn for 30 years. Yes, I have seen neighborhoods change. seen my neighbors forced to move because they couldn't afford the rent. Broker's fees are the least of New Yorkers problems. It's not the broker's fee that's keeping people from being able to live where they want to. It's the rents in general. Intro 360 will only increase these rents further by pushing those fees to be added to rent, as we've seen. And as people have said, Oh, but rent stabilized apartments, they can't do that. Well, that amount of rent stabilized increase is set every year, as everyone knows by the rent guidelines board. Don't you think if this passes that those rent stabilized landlords will now have additional ammunition to get an even higher rent increase, because they're now paying brokers fees? And that is going to apply to each and every rent-regulated tenant, whether they are moving or not. This unfortunate bill is not going to have the effect it seeks. And I would also state that I don't

care who said it: Brokers do way more than just open

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 214 The amount of service I provide to my clients is extreme. Yes, the renters: They may not have hired me, but I am giving them service, and that goes from helping them with their applications, to advising them on how to handle the move, and yes to negotiating commissions. I do negotiate commissions, and I mostly do negotiate them downward. So, this bill, unfortunately, well-intentioned though it may be, will have the exact opposite effect. Thank you very much. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And we have one more-- You are on the panel, sir. Your name is...? Sorry, I can't hear. MR. LYNN: My name is Greg Lynn. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Oh, okay. Please proceed. Thank you. MR. LYNN: Sure. So, good afternoon. Happy Pride for those of you that are actually celebrating it, to you Chi. My name is Greg Lynn. I am a 20year resident and neighbor of Hell's Kitchen and CB-4 constituent. Unlike most of the people in my industry, the intro is marked-- Sorry, let me rephrase. The Intro 360 is marketed to be an easy and no-brainer solution committee on consumer and worker protection 215 to the community and growing affordable housing crisis. However, the bill is detrimental. There are over 20,000 real estate licensed agents in New York, as you, Chair Menin, mentioned earlier.

I've listened over and over to all the comments that you've asked and all the questions. I am frustrated as well. We are in a system that is broken. We are in an affordable housing crisis. But the individuals that are—you are attacking right now, the residential agents that are here, that are validating, are the good ones. Our industry is flawed.

I came from regulatory and compliance for a

Fortune 500 company to help with housing. That is my
job every day. I represent condo owners and Co Op
owners. I tell them fair housing is important. You
cannot deny housing to people because you choose that
you want them to look like this or have this much
money in their bank account. It is not right. We do
more for a tenant than anyone ever understands. We
pick up the phone at 3 a.m. when the refrigerator is
not working, when the air conditioning is not
working, and our clients are in China, okay?

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 216 2 We are the face of tenants, and in some cases, we 3 do get paid up front. And unfortunately, that is the way in which it is currently, right now, with the 4 5 system: A payment program across over a period of time? Brokers would be happy for to do, if that's 6 7 necessary, if that's allowable from a firm. I think again, co-ops and condos should not be 8 9 included in this bill. If you're referring to landlords, we can talk again. I want to work this 10 11 out. Thank you. 12 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you to the panel. 13 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Can I say something? CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Councilmember Ossé? 14 15 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Yeah. Just -- Just for the 16 record again. You know, I-- I appreciate the work 17 that that some brokers do, all right? I think we--18 we acknowledge the fact that there are-- some people would say some bad apples, but I would say that 19 there's a decent amount of bad apples out there, as 20 I've heard from my constituents and many people who 21 2.2 have spoken. 23 And the intention of this bill is to not put good brokers out of business. And I believe that those 24

good brokers that have a great client base, that have

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    worked well within their decades of service, will
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     still be hired after the passing of this bill.
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     People will understand that they provide that
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     valuable service that we are talking about today.
    believe that this bill would weed out those who take
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     advantage of folks who are looking for housing.
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        MS. KREMIDAS: Can I just say that we would
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     welcome legislation that focused on weeding out bad
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     apples?
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: This is what this
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     legislation is. So, I believe that the work that you
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     do--
        MS. KREMIDAS: No. I doesn't weed out bad
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     apples.
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        MS. ROGERS: It's a blanket--
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: If your work is valuable--
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     I believe that if your work is valuable, your clients
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     acknowledge that and will still hire you after this
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    bill is passed.
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        MS. KREMIDAS: It's a blanket--
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: They just won't be forced to
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    pay the fee.
        MS. KREMIDAS: May I please say something that
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hasn't been directly addressed?

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION
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        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ:
                            Thank you.
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        MS. KREMIDAS: There-- The landlords that will
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    pay their brokers and continue to pay is not the--
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     are not the landlords that are the issue here that is
    creating the problem. These--
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay.
        MS. KREMIDAS: These-- These landlords--
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you.
        MS. KREMIDAS: They will discriminate if they
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     don't have a third-party--
        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Councilmember Ossé directed a
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    question--
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        MS. KREMIDAS: --advocate in between the tenant
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    and the landlord. Unconscious bias very much exists.
     These are also people that don't want to--
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Just to be clear.
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     There's rules around question and answer. So,
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     Councilmember Ossé asked a question which was
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    answered, that we--
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I didn't ask-- I didn't ask
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     a question.
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: You didn't ask?
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: No.
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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 219 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Okay. All right. 3 Thank you very much to the panel. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: We also tip the servers in 4 5 the restaurant. We're not the ones hiring them. 6 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Thank you to the 7 panel. We are going to go on to the next panel. 8 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Will other members be joining 9 us to answer questions as well? CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I'm sorry. We're moving on 10 11 to the next panel. We're moving on to the next-- I 12 did not hear actually what you said, but we're going 13 to move on to the next panel. We've got a zoom panel. Ashley Chen, Mark 14 15 Burnett, and Ajitfanta Marena, and Alexandra Martinez. Thank you. 16 17 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has started. 18 MS. CHEN: Thank you, Chair Menin and members of the City Council for the opportunity to testify. My 19 name is Ashley Chen, and I'm the Policy Analyst at 20 21 the Chinese American Planning Council, CPC. 22 CPC is the largest Asian-American social service 23 organization the US providing vital resources to more than 80,000 people per year in all five boroughs 24

through more than 50 programs at over 30 sites.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 220 2 CPC strongly supports the Fairness in Apartment 3 Rentals Act, FARE, which would require the party who 4 hired the broker to pay the broker fee. CPC serves a large immigrant population, and it 5 is crucial that we acknowledge that immigrant New 6 7 Yorkers face disproportionate housing barriers. During the COVID 19 pandemic, we surveyed over 1000 8 9 AAPI New Yorkers, and we found that 26% of respondents needed help with housing, and 26% needed 10 11 help with utility bills. However, this was an issue 12 even before the COVID 19 pandemic, with immigrants 13 more likely to be increasingly rent burdened, live in overcrowded spaces and live in substandard conditions 14 15 that don't receive regular maintenance. 16 However, even when our community members find 17 housing that is suitable for them, they are subjected 18 to astronomical and unfair brokers fees. unconscionable in one of the wealthiest cities in the 19 world that we're continuing to prey on low-income and 20 21 working class families, and the affordability crisis is driving New Yorkers out of the city. 2.2 2.3 The Fiscal Policy Institute recently reported that households with young children are 40% more 24

likely to leave our state and two times as more

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 221 2 likely to move out of New York City. This is due to 3 the high cost of living, especially with the 4 Administration's cuts to childcare and increasing 5 housing costs. In order to address the housing affordability 6 7 crisis and empower working class New Yorkers, we need 8 to immediately pass the FARE Act. 9 We thank you for the opportunity to testify, and for the Councilmember Ossé's leadership, and we look 10 11 forward to working with The Council to ensure the 12 passage of this bill. 13 Thank you for your time. 14 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has started. 15 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Next speaker, please? 16 [inaudible] 17 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes, please go ahead. Thank 18 you. 19 MS. MARTINEZ: Okay. Perfect. Hi everyone. 20 name is Alexandra Martinez. I am a Project Manager 21 for the New York City Economic Development 2.2 Corporation, and I came here to state that I'm in 2.3 full support of the FARE Act. I have heard continuous testimonies today stating that over 50% of 24

the no-fee apartments listed are actually no fee, and

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 222 that we are able-- we have choice as a tenant, because we are able to negotiate. And at least I feel like that was painfully clear, that that's a lie based off my experience. I have been in search of a two-bedroom apartment with my roommate, an elementary school teacher. We are blessed enough to be middle income, which I feel like is important to state. And during this search, we found a no fee apartment on StreetEasy. As we arrived, there were 20 other visitors there. We met an agent, and we-- the agent told us that we needed to put down \$1,000 deposit for good faith that goes toward a security deposit. We talked to him. We gave a deposit that same day, because, as anyone knows, I think someone said earlier, that is like The Hunger Games. The Hunger Games is probably like a kids show compared to what New York City is like. And well, we did that. We came -- The broker --The broker told us that there is actually a broker's fee after we handed our non-refundable \$1,000. So we felt pressured to proceed, and we were scrambling to pay for a service we never requested. And on top of this, we were then approached with

an application fee, a listing fee, a leasing fee,

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 223 wiring fees to send that money, which pushed our moving cost to almost \$8,500. She's an elementary school teacher. I'm a New Project Manager, and it wasn't the fact that it was just expensive. It felt predatory, and exploiting our lack of knowledge. Again, a lot of the agents that spoke today stated that, "Well, there's rules and regulations around this," and that we should have known. We did not know, okay? We saw the apartment that we liked, and we went for it. The current system is clearly broken. A lot of these-- a lot of these listings are misleading and we have no power to negotiate. And this--SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired. Thank you. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: There's one more. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Sorry. There's one more speaker on the Zoom panel. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has started. MR. BURNETT: Thank you City Council and Councilmember Ossé for sponsoring and popularizing this bill. My name is Mark Burnett, and I'm a lifetime resident of New York, hailing originally from Jamaica Queens. I now live in Brooklyn, having

moved twice in the past six years, and I can attest

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 224 that the FARE Act would have made those experiences those experiences far easier for me.

One example is at the outset of the application process for my current apartment in Weeksville,

Brooklyn. I was told there would be no brokers fee for the unit. Once my application was approved, just a week before I was to leave my last apartment, my responsibilities were laid out. It was first month's rent, security deposit, both of which I expected, and two surprise fees. I was told there'd be a pet deposit of \$1,200 and a broker's fee equal to one month of rent at \$2,500 bucks.

I was profoundly privileged to be able to afford those surprises, but they nearly doubled my expenses at the last minute and caused me to pay the surprise broker's fee and installments. And I didn't even have time to think about the recourse for the fact that the fee was a surprise either. I needed a place to stay. And this was all before the cost of moving supplies and utilities.

I'm currently looking for a new apartment with my girlfriend, who's had similar troubles when she first moved to New York a couple years ago. Her responsibilities for moving were first and last month

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 225 of rent, security deposit and a surprise broker's fee, yet again, bringing her total to a whopping \$15,000. Worse yet, at her next apartment, she had a broker's fee held over her head as the only alternative to a bidding war on rent. But I think that's a story for another bill. At the very least, we need legislation like the FARE Act to protect tenants looking to buy their way into shelter, which we should regard as a human right. Rent prices are rising, wages on average, aren't beating out inflation and the cost of living, and all this spells disaster for renters. This bill would be just one step towards leveling the playing field and keeping landlords honest as they seek new Thank you all for your time. Thank you tenants. again, Councilmember Ossé, and Free Palestine. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you very much. We are now going to call the next panel. Alzenki (sorry if I'm-- it's a little hard to read the writing), Evan Osar, Jed Wilder, Priscilla Jacobs. Please come forward. Thank you. Okay, thank you. If you could please begin. Thank you. Okay, yes. Please begin. Thank

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 226 2 MR. WILDER: My name is Jed Wilder. I work at 3 Living New York as a real estate agent and run a team 4 in which we represent approximately 1500 units throughout the city, potentially the largest 5 6 portfolio of any agent in the city. I'm not saying 7 this to brag, but in an informative manner, utilizing -- by utilizing this large sample size at my 8 9 fingertips. I've been in the business since 2012. I have 10 11 many landlords that choose to pay the commission, but 12 only because they're making the smart move for 13 themselves, as they know they can add 8% to 10% to the asking rent, and that can be much-- and then it 14 15 will be much higher on renewal. This bill is a 16 detriment to affordability, not helpful. 17 I have a conversation daily with owners about 18 this, and yesterday, spoke to an owner of a building 19 on East 81st Street, and this was how the conversation went: We can get \$4,400 for this 20 apartment with you paying the fee, or if the tenant 21 2.2 pays the fee \$4,000. Let me know your thoughts. 23 chose the \$4,400, 10% higher, and then on a renewal, that will be 10% higher. Qualifying for apartments 24

will also become an issue with the higher prices,

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 227 because it will be harder to beat the 40-times-the-2 3 rent standard criteria. Additionally, my average team member makes about 4 5 only \$50,000. I have a family and three kids, and this is my livelihood. This bill not only has a 6 negative impact on the affordability of housing, but 7 will majorly affect the lives of many people like 8 9 myself and my team. As opposed to closing your eyes and passing the 10 11 bill because you've gotten this far, and have passion 12 about your work, which I appreciate, I can assure you 13 that it may be better to-- it will be better to not pass the bill and look at the details of what's 14 15 better or worse for New York City renters. 16 you. 17 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next speaker, 18 please. MR. OSUR: Honorable members of the New York City 19 20 Council, I hope you will ask questions like you do 21 for the panels that support this bill. Thank you for 2.2 allowing me to speak today. My name is Evan Osur, 2.3 and I'm an Associate Broker and run the largest team at Living New York. When is enough enough? When 24

will people focus on the real causes of housing

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 228
affordability, rather than the politically easy way
out?

Scapegoating real estate agents is not the
solution. There are over 30,000 agents in New York
City making less than \$55,000 with no benefits, no
health care, no 401K, no nothing. We are the
definition of the working class, blue collar people,
despite what shows like Million Dollar Listing might

The question before us today is not to discuss whether broker fees are right or wrong, or why New York City has broker fees and other cities don't.

Keep in mind we are the only city in the country that doesn't have an MLS. The question is: Will this bill increase or decrease the cost to renters? It will certainly increase.

Look, I understand on a very basic level, people might attribute a one-time broker fee to increased cost of rent. However, the reality is, this bill will tack on a broker fee every year. It will continuously renew. For example, an apartment cost \$3000 with a broker fee. After this bill cost \$3400 with no broker fee, the landlord will bake the broker

have you believe.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 229

fee into the cost then upon renewal, rather than

increase on \$3000 increase on \$3400, year after year.

Some say this increase is tolerable because the upfront costs are too painful. But what's not okay is convincing renters that saving a little today is worth mortgaging their future to pay significantly more, starting one year out. How shortsighted.

Please understand the real reason why the city is unaffordable is due to a supply issue. There's not enough housing. If you want to actually solve the problem, add more housing, convert unnecessary office space into affordable housing, and stop making it so hard for landlords to run a business, so much so that we have 88,000 warehoused departments that are sitting vacant, that would immediately bring down the cost of rent.

Once supply increases, you will see broker fees going dramatically down, and there will be a natural balance. This bill will make supply even more tight, because owners will prefer to renew their tenants rather than going to market and paying a broker fee, which will tighten the supply even more.

[BELL RINGS]

Keep in mind, we pay \$7 per day, per listing--

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 230 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. 3 MR. OSUR: --for rights to advertise on 4 StreetEasy. 5 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: If you want to submit your 6 testimony--MR. OSUR: Should we ban waiters? Should we pay-7 8 9 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. You have to wrap up. Thank you. Okay, next speaker, please. Thank you. 10 11 MS. JACOBS: Good afternoon. My name is 12 Priscilla Jacobs, and I've been a real estate agent 13 with EXP Realty since September of 2022. I was born and raised in Brownsville, Brooklyn, New York, where 14 15 I still reside. Last week, I took a mandatory 16 course-- class, sorry, to renew my license on fair 17 housing that was taught by Neil Garfunkel. Mr. 18 Garfunkel serves as Broker Council to Real Estate 19 Board in New York. He began that class by stating 20 that shelter is one of the most basic of human needs. 21 It's really important for human beings to have a 2.2 sanctuary to come home to. This bill threatens the 23 ability of people to acquire homes and apartments. By eliminating broker fees, you would make it so much 24

harder for agents to get paid, causing confusion, and

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 231 many of us would leave this industry. Landlords would list properties themselves or choose not to work with agents, leading to less transparency in the process. This would impact housing access with a higher base rent, more renters won't meet the 40X income requirement to qualify, coldly leaving many New Yorkers out on the streets. The homeless population could increase as a result. I'm not a lawyer, but it seems to me that if this bill becomes law, it would violate fair housing laws, whose purpose is to give everyone the right to live wherever they choose. There is so much more to my job than just opening doors for people. Back in 2022, when I first became a realtor, I thought that this job would be easy, easy for me to do. I quickly found out that being a real estate agent is very difficult because this job requires so much effort and patience. I assisted my client with finding a home-- with finding homes, negotiating with sellers for more than a year without receiving a single penny. understood why agents were leaving this industry, leaving this profession in droves during 2023. I

also sent a resignation letter to my broker, but

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 232 something told me to hold on. So I rescinded my resignation and resumed my search, combing through every listing that would pop up on my database. On February 6, I gave my clients the keys to a dream home and received a miniscule commission check, which did not compensate me enough for a year and a half of arduous work. [BELL RINGS] I injured my knee last weekend, but I'm still here because this bill threatens my dream of succeeding as a real estate agent. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. You need to wrap up. MS. JACOBS: Okay. I'm wrapping up. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: If you want to submit your testimony, that's fine. MS. JACOBS: At EXP Realty, my brokers give weekly compliance meetings where agents are constantly told that the best way--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for your comments. Thank you very much. I just want to say, when people are speaking, if you disagree with them, please do not laugh. It is very disrespectful in this chamber. You'll have your two

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 233 2 minutes. You can voice your disagreement then. 3 Thank you. Okay, last speaker on the panel. MR. BURKE: Good afternoon. My name is Ausar 4 I'm an organizer with Churches United for 5 Fair Housing, a grassroots organization dedicated to 6 7 fighting for affordable housing for all New Yorkers. Today I'm here to speak in strong support for the 8 9 FARE Act. As someone who works closely with working class New Yorkers, I have witnessed firsthand how 10 11 broker fees act as a significant barrier -- barrier to 12 support securing affordable housing. These fees, 13 often equivalent to one month's rent or more, create a huge financial burden for tenants who are already 14 15 struggling to make ends meet. For many, paying a 16 broker fee means diverting funds from essential needs 17 such as food, healthcare, and education. 18 The FARE Act is a necessary step towards eliminating these unjust broker fees and ensuring 19 20 that all New Yorkers have a fair chance at finding safe and affordable housing. By supporting this 21 22 legislation, we can alleviate the financial burden on 23 working class tenants, increase housing stability,

and promote greater equity in our housing market.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 234

In conclusion, I urge you to support the FARE Act and stand with us and fight for fair housing. Let us work together to remove these unnecessary barriers and create a more just and equitable New York for all. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you to the panel. Councilmember Ossé, has questions.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I-- I know that there will be future testimonies about this, about how the passing of this bill would increase rents, and I just want everyone listening in the room, and online, and in future communication that this is a talking point that has specifically come from the Real Estate Board of New York.

Now the Real Estate Board of New York represents landlords, developers, people who, you know, affect the rent that each and every single one of us pays in this room. Not once have I seen the Real Estate Board of New York mobilized 1500 people to show up to a rent guidelines board meeting to push back against the rents that they increase in those meetings. It's interesting that now they care about the increasing in rent and they're showing up to this bill hearing.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 235

In addition to that, I would like to dispute some of the false claims that this will increase rent. One: No one's talking about this, but nearly half-specifically 44% of New York City rentals in New York City are rent stabilized. Again, it would be illegal for landlords to bake that rent into-- the broker fee into those rents. Two: Rent is determined by market forces, not by landlords. If landlords could increase your rent tomorrow, they would have done so yesterday. They are not holding back on increasing your rent. And finally: Under the current system of forced broker fees, tenants don't have bargaining power, and landlords know that. They know that you can't move out of your apartment because it costs \$10,000-plus, because you have to pay a broker fee to move into another apartment.

With that being the case, landlords can increase your rent knowing that you're basically trapped in that housing. Passing this bill will give tenants bargaining power. It will give them mobility to move around their housing market. And it will not only—it won't increase rents, it'll put a downward pressure on rents. Thank you.

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1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 236
2	MR. OSUR: I'm sorry something you said that's
3	not factually correct. If I could just correct: So
4	rent stabilized apartments can go up if the tenant
5	vacates. So, that's not entirely true. There can be
6	a preferential rent and a legal rent.
7	Also, should we be should we be paying the tips
8	for waiters? Or should the restaurant be paying the
9	tips for waiters? They hired them. They employed
10	them. I didn't employ them.
11	COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: It's optional. That's the
12	thing about tips for waiters. It's optional, and
13	people choose to do so.
14	MR. OSUR: It's not optional. You know that.
15	You're going to go to a restaurant and not pay
16	CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay.
17	[GAVEL]
18	Okay, thank you. Thank you very much. We're
19	going to keep order in here.
20	MR. OSUR: Rent stabilized apartments can be
21	increased. I just want to make note.
22	CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Okay, thank you
23	to this panel. We are now going to move on to the
24	next panel. Jordan Melkin, Logan Ferris, Destiny

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 237 Cruz, Amy Blumsack, Mia McDonald, Arturo Edinardo. If you could please come forward, thank you. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Whenever you're ready to begin, right? CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes, please start. Thank you very much. MS. BLUMSACK: Good afternoon. My name is Amy Blumsack. I represent Neighbors Together. We are a community-based organization located in central Brooklyn. Over 60% of our members are homeless, and so we work with a very large number of people who have vouchers. As we know, rental assistance vouchers can be a lifeline for people who have them. However, not all vouchers pay broker's fees, and not everyone can get help from HRA to pay a broker's fee, meaning that brokers fees cause barriers to people accessing housing, and they can be stuck in homelessness because of the prohibitively expensive fees. Requiring someone with a voucher to pay a broker's fee can be a form of source-of-income discrimination, which is illegal in both the city and the state. And for people who are paying broker's

fees with a rental assistance voucher, they are

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 238 2 paying a significantly higher portion of their income, making this an issue of equity. 3 The waiting list for Section 8 vouchers was open, 4 5 and we saw over 600,000 people apply. Vouchers are a 6 means of income support, and so if people have that 7 much need for assistance, they are not going to be able to pay broker's fees. That's like over 600,000 8 households that can't afford to pay this extra money. 9 CityFHEPS vouchers do pay-- they do-- some do pay 10 11 the broker's fees. However, if landlords would pay 12 the broker's fees, that would be cost savings to the 13 City of New York, and we know how much the Mayor is 14 into cost savings. 15 Additionally, I want to say that if the FARE Act 16 were passed, it would remove incentive for bad actors to discriminate against voucher holders. 17 18 And lastly, I would like to say that people keep talking about rents being baked in, and tenants 19 aren't happy, and brokers aren't happy. This is why 20 we need to decommodify housing. Housing should not 21 22 be a commodity where people are making money off the 23 backs of people for a human right. Thank you. 24 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next speaker,

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please.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 239 2 MR. FERRIS: Thank you, Chair Menin and 3 Councilmember Ossé and members of the Committee for 4 the opportunity to share testimony in support of the FARE Act. My name is Logan Ferris and I serve as the 5 Political Director at Open New York. Open New York 6 7 is an independent, grassroots, pro-housing nonprofit. 8 New York faces -- I'm not the first person to say 9 this today, but New York faces a severe housing In February, the New York City Housing and 10 crisis. 11 Vacancy Survey revealed that the rental vacancy rate 12 had fallen to 1.4%, meaning that New Yorkers are 13 experiencing the tightest housing market in decades. While renters are suffering, landlords have more 14 15 power than ever. Tenants are essentially forced to accept high rent increases in substandard living 16 17 conditions, because the average upfront cost for a 18 tenant to move into a different apartment in New York City is now over \$10,000. That's assuming you can 19 20 even find a new apartment. 21 While it's clear that the city needs a 2.2 comprehensive approach to increase the housing 2.3 supply, building the housing that we need will take time, and we must find ways to help alleviate the 24

burden of the crisis on renters in the short term as

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speaker.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 240 Intro 360, or the-- the FARE Act is one way to-- one way that we can help improve the burden on tenants. I'm here testifying in favor of this bill today on behalf of my organization, but also as a tenant myself. Over the last four years, my landlord, landlord has raised my rent by nearly 30%, and neglected to make much needed repairs because he knows that moving within New York City is a huge burden. He's right. With so few apartments available to rent, and the upfront costs of moving being equivalent to three months' rent, I have no bargaining power, and my landlord is able to take advantage of that situation. Your landlord should always be afraid that you can find a new apartment, but until we create more housing and pass much-needed reforms like the FARE Act, they will continue to have the upper hand. We look forward to the passage of this legislation and working with The Council to pass city housing opportunities so we can start to build more housing in every neighborhood. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And our next

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 241 MR. MELKIN: Hello. My name is Jordan Melkin. I've been a real estate agent with NC Pepe Real Estate since 2005. I'm a 20-year resident of Greenpoint. I tossed my written testimony after hearing what a lot of people here have had to say. Rather than tell you all about what I know, I'm going to tell you about some things I don't know, and I'd be very curious to learn. One thing I'd like to know is, for my colleagues, my real estate professionals that are here and across the city: When you do charge a landlord a broker fee, how much is that fee? And when you charge a tenant a broker fee, how much is that fee, and are they the same? I would love it if you guys would open your books show us that, and we can see if there are really free-market forces here which are allowing tenants to negotiate the price that we as the real estate industry are asking them to pay, or rather telling them they need to pay if

I am also kind of curious-- dumbfounded as to the reference of the dual-agency agreement as somehow something that has any impact whatsoever on a

they want this apartment.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 242 2 tenant's choice of hiring a real estate agent, or broker in order to complete a transaction. 3 We only have -- or rather, we have hundreds of 4 5 renters for every vacant apartment. Every one of us knows-- every one of us renters knows when we've been 6 7 waiting online to get into that open house to see an apartment for rent, that if we want that apartment, 8 9 we need to sign that agreement. It is signed under In no way or form, if you go out and ask New 10 11 Yorkers, would you sign this and would you hire a 12 real estate agent or broker and pay them that fee, if 13 you didn't have to, there's no way that any more than a small fraction of them would say yes. 14 15 [BELL RINGS] 16 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. And next 17 speaker, please. 18 MS. CRUZ: Good afternoon. Chair Julie Menin, 19 committee members and Councilmember Chi Ossé. My name is Destiny Cruz, and I'm the New York City 20 21 Senior Organizer at the New York Working Families 2.2 Party. As a party of tenants, union members, parents 23 and working class people, we strongly endorse the FARE Act. This bill, in its simplest forms, codifies 24

whoever hires the broker pays for the broker's fee.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 243 2 Let's be clear, when the FARE Act passes, brokers 3 will still get paid. If the FARE Act does not pass, 4 millions of tenants will remain burdened with 5 maintaining a portion of a broker's salary. I'd like to share the story of one of our WFP 6 7 members, Kaylee Farish. Kaylee's rent went up 50% in two years. Unable to sustain the increase, she began 8 9 her search for a new home, but couldn't find an apartment without a broker's fee. A couple of weeks 10 11 before her lease was up, she finally found a unit listed as having no fee. She reached out to schedule 12 13 an appointment and discovered that there was a \$6,000 brokers fee on this non-luxury, Lower East Side 14 15 apartment. Accounting for the first month's rent, broker's fee, security deposit, and movers, her move 16 17 easily added up between \$15 to \$20,000. Kaylee had 18 to leave New York City and move in with a friend. It is nearly impossible for the everyday New 19 Yorker to prepare \$20,000 in a short period of time. 20 21 Agents say that the FARE Act will worsen the 2.2 housing crisis, because fees will be baked into 23 tenants' rents. I implore brokers worried about increased rents to join us at the rent guidelines 24

board final vote, where students, professors,

1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 244
2	families, and everyday New Yorkers will see yet
3	another sharp increase to rent-stabilized units,
4	negatively affecting mobility across our city.
5	Today marks the five-day countdown on the message
6	our local government sends to millions of tenants
7	across New York City. Our strong City Council
8	[BELL RINGS]
9	CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. If you
10	want to submit your testimony.
11	MS. CRUZ: May I speak my last sentence?
12	CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Again, we're doing the same
13	for everyone. So, please, if you could just submit
14	the written testimony, thank you.
15	MS. CRUZ: Thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And next speaker. Thank you.
17	MR. ENAMORADO: Good afternoon. My name is
18	Arturo Enamorado. I'm a member of PSC CUNY and also
19	a Sociology Professor at Kingsborough Community
20	College, and I'm a lifelong New Yorker and renter.
21	First of all, our union is an absolute support
22	for the FARE Act. It is what's right for citizens of
23	New York, as well as renters and our students. But
24	I'd also like to share briefly my experience.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 245 2 Two years ago, I landed my dream job at 3 Kingsborough Community College. But the requirement is I had to move from Jamaica Queens, my home, my 4 5 place of living for years, to Brooklyn to lessen my 6 commute, to make my job possible. After months of 7 searching, my partner and I looked, and looked, and looked to find an apartment within our means, and I 8 still had a commute of an hour, we were finally able to find an apartment that was within our means, until 10 11 we found out that we could not get the keys because 12 we had to pay a broker's fee. We had to pay one 13 month's security, first month's rent, and an additional \$2,400, totaling my cost to \$7,200 just to 14 15 move in, to which I did not hire this broker, nor did I even see them physically to give them -- for them to 16 give me my key. This is not who I hired. 17 18 And to my-- the brokers in the room, let me just say this really briefly: I do not blame my students, 19 nor do I charge them an extra fee to come to class. 20 21 Nor do I blame one-- blame them for my one year 2.2 without a contract. That blame goes to my employer 23 who hired me. As a labor union, we sponsored this bill because we understand that the equivalent is the 24

equivalent of speaking from both sides of your mouth

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 246 to educate the next generation only to cripple them with a the cost they did not ask for. We stand by our students and the working class members of New York, and we stand with all of you, and we please encourage that you pass this act. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. Just one announcement. We have 40 speakers that have signed We have 13 on Zoom. I am announcing up in person. this because we've been told by the Speaker's office that if we go past four we have to move rooms. So, I'm just giving everyone that heads up and that is trying to be good about the timing, but we may have to move rooms depending on where we are at four o'clock. Thank you. Did you have a question? COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Just one question for Mr. Milken. You mentioned in your testimony that there's an imbalance between what brokers are charging landlords, and what brokers are charging tenants. From your experience as a broker, what are some examples of that? MR. MELKIN: Well, in my experience, amongst--I've been doing this for again, almost 20 years.

my experience across the board, landlords pay less

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 247 2 for a broker fee when it's a no-fee listing, as do tenants when it is a fee listing. 3 "Why" is simple. We've heard a lot of talk about 4 5 market fundamentals here. Landlords, if they are asked to pay a higher fee than they would like to 6 7 pay, have hundreds of agencies and thousands of agents and brokers, to choose from to take their 8 9 business elsewhere and shop on price of the broker fee. When a tenant is faced with a broker fee, what 10 11 they want is the apartment. 12 So, first of all, they have-- they're already 13 being asked for some -- to pay for something they have 14 no interest in paying for. Next if they don't want 15 to pay that broker fee or want to negotiate it down, 16 they've got no leverage, because there are a line of 17 tenants behind them who are already waiving checks. 18 That's why we've had bidding wars over the last three years, and that's why it's going to continue to 19 20 happen unless we do something about it. 21 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. Thank you Chair. 22 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, we're going to call the 23 next panel. Michael Jacobs, Sheila Carroll, Jonna Stark, and John Preston. Thank you. 24

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 248 2 Um, any other member of that panel that is still 3 here, please come forward. If not, please go ahead. 4 Thank you. 5 You can begin. Thank you. Push the button until 6 you see it red. 7 MS. STARK: Hello, I'm Jonna Stark. I live or work in Queens. I'm a real estate agent. I don't 8 9 know if there's-- there hasn't been much that has already been said, but I do want to just point out 10 11 that there are a lot of costs to landlords in New 12 York City that I don't think are costs elsewhere. 13 Like, for example, I just rented an apartment where the building charges the landlord \$4,000 every year. 14 15 So, the tenant was fine to pay the \$3,000 broker's 16 fee because the building is charging these landlords 17 exorbitant fees. 18 So, if it's a condo, co-op, condop, it's just a whole different ball game where they have more 19 expenses than you would think. I just listed an 20 apartment today. It's \$5,500. Now, when you go on 21 2.2 StreetEasy and look at it, it'll show comparable 23 units. And the comparable units nearby-- So, this, this, this apartment is \$5,500. I'm collecting the 24

broker's fee, because the owner has to pay two

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 249 months' of common charges to the building. that's a whole other-- You know, they have all these fees that you don't actually are aware of. But the comparable units are all no-fee units, 165-10, 163-05, 161-30. So, this idea that a no-fee apartment is actually more expensive, it's really true. So, we-the landlord said, "I'll just charge \$5,500 if the tenant will pay the broker's fee, because I have all these other costs." So, it's-- it's a nuanced sort of deal where that's almost a concession, and it's actually really true. You say that landlords only squeeze as much as they possibly can. A lot of landlords don't. and pop. Landlords don't they want to keep a good tenant, and they're willing to take less rent, but they have a lot of costs, and they say, "Hey, can we work this out? If the tenant can pay this fee, I can charge less." And I talk to landlords all the time who are charging less because they want to keep a good tenant. So, there's that. Also, other states charge two or three months

security deposits. So, the cost of moving: Look at

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250 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION other states. The cost of moving is the cost of moving everywhere. It's a lot. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. MS. START: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you we are going to call the next panel. Katie Shane, Adam Grobert, Galloway, Esteban Giron, and Nadia Swanson. Please come forward. Thank you. Yes. Okay, thank you. Please go ahead. Please begin. Thank you. GALLOWAY: Good afternoon. My name is Galloway, them/them, and I'm the Advocacy Manager at the Ali Forney Center, an organization dedicated to supporting homeless, LGBTQIA+ youth in NYC. you to Chair Menin and Councilmember Ossé for holding today's hearing, and also the ongoing support of the Council for queer youth experiencing homelessness in NYC. I'll be submitting longer written testimony to advocate for the passing of the FARE Act, but this is a crucial piece of legislation that will help eliminate significant barriers for many New Yorkers seeking housing. As many of you know, AFC serves

over 2000 LGBTQIA+ young people each year, providing

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them with essential services, including housing assistance. Many of these youth are forced into homelessness due to family rejection, discrimination, and systemic inequalities. Finding stable housing is a critical step towards stability and self-sufficiency for many young people. However, the current requirements for tenants to pay brokers fee often places the burden on the clients.

For many homeless queer youth, these fees, which can amount to thousands of dollars, are simply unaffordable. This financial barrier exacerbates the struggle prolonging homelessness and prevents them from securing safe and stable housing.

By passing the FARE Act, we can remove these unnecessary obstacles and provide a fair path for housing for all New Yorkers, particularly those that are most vulnerable. Shifting the responsibility of the broker fee to the parties that hire the broker is a common-sense solution that aligns with the principles of equality and justice, and ensures the cost of accessible affordable housing does not fall on those that are already not being able to be able to afford those barriers and limits the affordability to it.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 252 2 Furthermore, the FARE Act will not only benefit 3 homeless queer youth, but also countless other 4 individuals and families across the city who are struggling to make ends meet. It's the step towards 5 creating a more inclusive and equitable housing 6 7 market where everyone can have a fair access to secure housing. Thank you. 8 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. 9 Thank you. 10 speaker, please. 11 MX. SWANSON: Hi. How are you? Thank you to The Committee, Chair Menin, and Councilmember Ossé. 12 13 name is Nadia Swanson. My pronouns are they/them. I'm the Director of Advocacy at the Ali Forney Center 14 15 with Galloway. I'm also a licensed clinical social 16 worker. And so you're familiar with the Ali Forney 17 Center. 18 This bill is really important to every New 19 It is important to me. It's important to my Yorker. 20 family and my friends. But I matter less than the 21 5700 young people that are experiencing homelessness 2.2 every day in New York City. And I'm not being 2.3 hyperbolic when I say that eliminating the broker's fees are literally life-saving. This is especially 24

important for the 16-to-24-year-olds at AFC who are

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253 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION working so hard to move through their traumas of abuse and family rejection, who fight through homophobic, transphobic, and racist barriers as they face -- to obtain education and employment. Last fall, we held a roundtable discussion with unhoused youth from various programs, sharing stories of fees being too high, brokers pushing them into neighborhoods they didn't feel safe in because of their vouchers, brokers ghosting our housing navigators, and then they end up expiring, all because EHV vouchers don't pay broker's fees. If the voucher does pay, HRA doesn't pay on time, all of the fee, and they just want to get their 15%. We all fought so hard for vouchers, and we're so thankful to the Council for that supermajority override for FHEPS vouchers last year. But all that work won't mean anything if people cannot use them. One of the youths at that roundtable, and that I worked with for the last year in youth advocacy, spoke about how much the broker fees were a barrier, and how hard it is to find an apartment without a fee. As time passed, he was able to find temporary housing, but his mental health declined and substance

use increased to cope. That constant fear and

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this bill.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 254 exhaustion only exacerbates years of trauma, never allowing youth to get out of survival mode, having tremendous impacts on their health. I am devastated to say that in March, he committed suicide, and yesterday I attended the funeral, his family organized on what would have been his 25th birthday, the day he would have aged out of DYCD/RHY services. The amount of youth we have lost in a year because they're stuck in drop-in centers is devastating. [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. If you want to submit your testimony. Thank you very much. Okay, next speaker. MR. GIRÓN: Good afternoon. My name is Esteban I'm a member of the Crown Heights Tenant Girón. Union, and I also serve on the Board of Tenants PAC. Thank you, Chair and the members of this committee and Councilmember Ossé for this opportunity. The general membership of the CHTU is proud to support this legislation. Councilmember Ossé's district include areas where we organize, and he and his staff sought our input in drafting and developing COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 255

Today, I want to direct my remarks to the brokers who oppose this . bill I reviewed REBNY's explainer and video and talking points. Do they really expect tenants to accept that they, the organization that has done everything in its power to strip tenants of basic protections and destroy rent stabilization, that REBNY wants to protect renters from rent increases? The same organization that spent millions of dollars on lobbyists and a misinformation campaign to stop good-cause eviction from becoming law, and is still attempting to roll back the 2019 HSTPA, that's using our rent money to hire attorneys to help them undo rent stabilization at the Supreme Court?

Let's be clear, REBNY does not want your rent to be affordable. Brokers, don't be gaslit by the wealthiest landlords and developers in the world, who sustain their profits on your backs. The fact that you're starting salary is \$52,000 only proves that REBNY doesn't give a shit about you and is not acting in your best interest. All of your workers and a large number of your renters who are being exploited at your jobs and forced to spend way too much of your income on your housing.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 256 2 The fact of the matter is that you have more in 3 common with me than you do with James Whelan, or David Brodsky, or Stephen Ross. We should be on the 4 5 same side. Tenants may not have millions of dollars to blow 6 7 on lobbyists and consultants, but we do believe and 8 fight for tenant and worker power. And considering 9 we won the passage of right to counsel, the 2019 HSTPA, new good-cause protections, and the rejection 10 11 of every case brought against rent stabilization to 12 the Supreme Court, I would encourage brokers to join 13 our rank and stop playing for the losing team. The CHU urges the New York City Council to stand 14 15 up for the rights of workers, and tenants, and 16 brokers by passing this bill without delay. 17 Thank you. 18 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Last speaker on 19 the panel. MR. GRAUBART: Good afternoon. My name is Adam 20 Graubart, and I moved to New York four years ago to 21 2.2 study at rabbinical seminary. My Jewish tradition 23 teaches me that in Leviticus 25:14, when you sell property to your neighbor or buy anything from your 24

neighbor, you should not wrong one another. And

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 257 later, Jewish law clarifies that this verse refers to overcharge. My tradition is clear, price gouging is wrong. Beyond Jewish communities, this principle makes universal, moral, and practical sense for all New Yorkers. Forcing tenants to pay exorbitant fees up front for a broker they were forced to use and did not hire themselves at a time when their housing situation is most uncertain, is exploitative. Personally, as a graduate student, I live on a fixed income. If I ever needed to suddenly move, paying current rates for a broker's fee would push me to drain my savings or need to leave New York City altogether. The Council has a moral obligation to create a system in which real estate cannot extract additional profits from the limited funds of working class and middle class tenants. Moreover REBNY members claim that this bill would tie the hand-- tie their hands behind their backs. But let us be clear, landlords do not need to take advantage of tenant vulnerability and drive up

real estate profits. I also agree with Councilmember

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 258
Ossé's assessment that rent stabilization and market
forces would negate REBNY's claims that this bill
would lead to rapid increases in rent.

Wringing of New Yorkers trying to make ends meet for the sake of profit is not inherent. It is a willful act that could be avoided. I implore the council to stop the wringing of tenants, and to not acquiesce to the pressure of the moneyed interests. Please pass the FARE Act now.

[BELL RINGS]

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. So, one announcement, the Speaker's office has just informed us we do need to leave this room at three. So, what is going to happen is we're going to keep calling speakers. Then at three o'clock, we're taking a recess. The hearing will resume at 3:45 at 250 Broadway, which is a building across the street on the 16th floor. Again, we're stopping at three. The hearing will resume at 3:45 at 250 Broadway, 16th floor. Anyone who wants to testify but can't stay, can sign up to testify remotely or submit written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 259 Okay, I'm going to call the next panel. you. Adam Taha, Danielle Lewis-McClair, Jimmy Brett, Brian William, Deeb Shahanfi. Please come forward if I called your name, if you're-- Okay. Okay, please begin. Thank you. MR. BRETT: I'm it? CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yeah, you're it. MR. BRETT: Do I get more than two minutes? So good afternoon all. My name is Jimmy Brett, and I'm an Associate Broker with BOND New York properties. My bosses just left. I came here today because I think it's very important to hear from people who have experience. I'm a broker. 30 years ago, in 1994 I helped my nephew Andrew open his first City Habitats office. City Habitats was the first rental real estate company in New York City devoted to rentals. He opened 19 offices, of which I managed two of them for a few years, and then he sold the company to Corcoran. I am overly familiar with the rental industry in the city for the past 30 years. I'm a different kind of a broker. My entire business is representing

property owners. I'm known (if you look on my

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Everyone gets two minutes.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 260 website) as the property owners broker. I know the mentality and the business model for landlords, management companies, building owners, both small and large, and individual apartment owners of cooperatives and condominiums. When they have to pay extensive taxes, rising insurance, rising Con Ed bills and their staff and property upkeep, all of which have skyrocketed over the past couple of years. Yes, they write the checks for these bills. But (and this is a big but), they raise the rent-- they raise the rent. So, in reality, the tenants are paying for it. If you pass this bill-- If you pass this bill, all you, all you are doing is making -- making the rents go up, the apartments that are almost unaffordable today are going to become totally unaffordable. [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you for your testimony. We're now going to call the next--MR. BRETT: Can I say one last thing though? CHAIRPERSON MENIN: No, no, no. Nope. Nope. No, sorry. We're not -- We're not going to do that.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 261 2 The next panel is Yvette Vasquez, Sean Davis, 3 Michael Matos, Anna Gardner, Rebecca Meldman, and 4 Claire Baging. Please come forward. Thank you. 5 Okay, please begin. MR. MATOS: Good afternoon, Councilmembers and my 6 7 fellow New Yorkers. My name is Michael Matos, and I'm a US Military Veteran. I'm here today to express 8 9 my strong support for Intro 360, a vital piece of legislation aimed at improving the accessibility of 10 11 housing in New York City. Intro 360 is designed to address the critical 12 13 issue of housing accessibility in NYC. As someone who has served our country and continues to serve our 14 15 community, I understand the significant challenges 16 many veterans and low-income families face in 17 securing affordable, stable housing. The high cost 18 of living and limited availability of affordable housing options have created significant barriers for 19 20 many NYC residents. 21 According to a recent report by the New York 2.2 State Comptroller, almost 3 million households in New 23 York are dealing with housing costs that consume more

than 30% of their household income, with one-in-five

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 262 2 households experiencing a severe cost burden of more 3 than 50%. Veteran homelessness remains a persistent issue. 4 In 2023 there were approximately 1500 homeless 5 veterans in New York City, reflecting a troubling 6 7 trend that has not significantly improved over recent years. Many veterans face unique challenges when 8 9 transitioning back to civilian life, including finding stable housing. This legislation can play a 10 11 crucial role in reducing veteran homelessness by 12 increasing the availability of affordable housing. 13 As a veteran, I have witnessed the struggles of my fellow service members in finding secure housing. 14 15 Intro 360 offers a promising solution to alleviate 16 these difficulties. 17 Low-income families are disproportionately 18 affected by the lack of affordable housing. 19 According to the NYC housing and vacancy survey, over 20 25% of low-income households spend more than half of their income on rent. Moreover, so-called affordable 21 2.2 housing programs are often unobtainable for these 23 families and Section 8 housing voucher holders, due to various systematic barriers, the limited supply of

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 263 truly affordable Units, means that many low income households--[BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you, sir. Next speaker. If you want to submit your testimony, please do. Thank you. MR. MATOS: Yes. MS. VASQUEZ: Good afternoon. My name is Yvette Vasquez, and I'm the Queen's Political Organizer for 1199 SEIU. I am here on behalf of 1199 SEIU and our thousands of healthcare workers in New York City. I've listened to representatives from BOND New York, whose revenue was \$100 million last year, Douglas Elleman, whose revenue was \$941 million last year. And I'm noticing in this room that there are workers on both sides saying that they need assistance. The brokers are scared that they're not going to make money, and the renters cannot afford it. When we negotiate, we go to the table and negotiate for our members' salaries. We go to the top, the people who have the money. We don't put that on the residents that they take care of. We

don't ask the residents to pay their salary. So, we

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 264 ask the billion-dollar health care industry to pay what they need to pay.

And I implore the workers of these real estate companies to do the same. They clearly have enough money in the millions and billions of dollars that they bring in yearly.

We need to work together to create affordable New York City Housing with equitable and reasonably priced housing. We're urging the Council to pass the FARE Act to ensure that no one is burdened with unreasonable costs while trying to find a place to live.

I have a very-- blessed to have a good job, and it took me six months to find an apartment that was reasonable, and I still had to make concessions on that. I looked on all of these websites that they've mentioned today -- StreetEasy, Zillow, and what have you. All of these rentals that are listed as no fee. Every single one I went to turned out to have a fee. So, just because they say that don't-- don't have a fee, is not correct. You show up and boom, there it is.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 265 2 So, I don't know where they got their stats from, but that is the case, and I just lived through it. 3 So, thank you. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next speaker, 6 please. 7 MS. GARDNER: Good afternoon. My name is Anna Gardner, she/her, and I'm a constituent of 8 9 Councilmember Chi Ossé. I've been here since 8:45am today, and I'm grateful for the chance to testify. 10 11 I'm testifying in support of Intro 360. I moved to New York four years ago to live with 12 13 my sister after I was hospitalized during the pandemic. I had to quit my job upstate and had very 14 15 little savings when I moved in with her. As I was 16 recovering and easing into work again, I found my 17 apartment on Craigslist that was in my price range. 18 I was really not financially stable to sign my own lease at the time, but the apartment was rent-19 stabilized, near my new job and would go very 20 21 quickly. On top of first month's rent and security 22 23 deposit, I had to pay the broker's fee for my landlord. The only way I could pay the total of 24

\$4,500 was borrowing money from three of my family

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 266 I was fortunate and privileged to have that safety net, a familial loan I could pay back on my own timeline without interest. But many, many, many New Yorkers do not have that safety net or savings. I didn't meet my landlord in the entire process of renting my apartment. The broker listed the apartment, gave me the tour, and he had me sign the lease at his office. I didn't hire the broker to do any of that. My landlord did. If I wasn't in a rent-stabilized apartment, and my landlord didn't want to pay that fee and wanted to pass it on to me over the course of the year of a lease, I would be very amenable to that, and would have been much more financially stable in that moment. I do think it's a fallacy of saying that these fees are going to be baked in indefinitely into rents. I think that there's different ways to go about this. I don't believe this bill is being presented as a solve for the affordable housing crisis in New York, and I'm not looking at it to lower my rent. It's essential that this piece of -- This is an essential piece to a broader solution to alleviate

upfront financial burden on renters, renters who are

living paycheck to paycheck, renters who are on the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 267 brink of incredible debt. This bill is for them, for us, for the majority of New Yorkers just trying to make it by. This broken system will be made more sustainable, bit by bit, with legislation like Intro Thank you to the 33 Councilmembers, to the Public Advocate. FARE is fair. [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. If you want to submit your testimony. Next speaker, please. Thank you. Thank you. Chair Julie Menin, Councilmember Ossé, and the members of The Committee and members in attendance. My name is Sean Davis, and I'm a resident of New York County, district five. I'm also a Staff Attorney with Mobilization For Justice who handles housing court cases across the five boroughs. I am now testifying in my own capacity as a tenant, in support of the FARE Act. So, we're talking about brokers fees in the midst of a huge housing crisis in this city. We heard from brokers that this is a supply-and-demand issue. call this a supply-and-demand issue simply is to

remove all the nuance required to deal with this

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 268 situation, and moreover, the housing crisis in this city... Nuance that the FARE Act takes into account.

Now, having said all that, I'm also not saying

that all a broker does is open a door, but this act is meant to be fair to everyone. Speaking to my experience, I tried to move about a year ago, was hit with broker's fees, and I had to make the decision that it wasn't going to pay off unless I lived there a few years, I decided not to move. Other people are not as lucky. They get stuck renewing leases to avoid homelessness, because what else are you going to do? That ends them up in housing court, and that's where I come in.

Now, I made that decision not because I didn't want to move. It wasn't made because the housing that I not the broker located was expensive. It was made because I was trying to move to a less-expensive apartment that turned out to be cost prohibitive when factoring in the broker's fee. Why should the tenant pay that? I have not heard a good answer to that today. Now I touched on this a little bit. But to generalize the scope and give an idea of what New Yorkers are dealing with, this is having a real

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 269 2 financial detrimental effect on working class New 3 Yorkers. I'm going to skip a little bit here just for 4 5 time. So, I've heard the word options a lot from 6 7 brokers here. They want tenants to have options. 8 That's what this is about. It's disappointing to 9 hear that. That is -- I do not believe that to be genuine. They're saying that this would be bad for 10 11 tenants. That is simply not the case. I also want 12 to say that the broker asking you not to legislate in 13 this arena. That was the most inappropriate thing 14 I've heard in a while. It shows that they do not 15 understand even despite being able to organize how 16 legislation works, they also have no idea how 17 vouchers work if they think it's so simple, it could 18 be done in a day. 19 [BELL RINGS] 20 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Okay. Thank you 21 very much. Next speaker, please. 22 Good-- Good afternoon. Can you hear me? 23 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes, we can hear you. 24 you.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 270 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Good afternoon. New York City has always prided itself on its forward thinking and commitment to innovation, yet there's a glaring inconsistency tarnishing our city's reputation: unjust practice of burdening tenants with exorbitant fees to brokers that they didn't even hire. It's time to put an end to this outdated and unfair system by supporting the FARE Act. In a city where two thirds of the population lives paycheck-to-paycheck, asking families to save for months, if not years, for a security deposit and first month's rent is already a daunting task. Demanding them to shell out thousands of dollars to a broker, often for minimal service, is simply absurd. Brokers lack the incentive to be transparent about property flaws, leaving tenants vulnerable. should tenants put the bill for a service they didn't choose, especially given this risk? If landlords insist on hiring a broker, they may do so, but it is outrageous to expect the tenant to pay that bill up front, especially when they had no input in hiring

this person in the first place. Opponents argue that

landlords may offset broker fees by raising rents.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 271
While this might strain renters' budgets, it's a step
towards fairness.

Many New Yorkers endorse substandard living conditions because they cannot afford the upfront costs of moving. Incremental rent increases, though challenging, offer a pathway for families to seek better living conditions.

Others have brought up the fact that no-fee apartments are already available, but in my experience, the vast majority of these units are either scam listings in decrepit condition, or way too highly priced for the average New Yorker. When I was searching for an apartment, I just was looking for two basic criteria, fitting my budget, and having a reasonable commute to the school I teach at. There were only two apartments that fit these criteria, and I was forced to choose between a \$2,000 brokers fee or a unit with five open complaints with the city due to rodent issues.

The FARE Act presents a balanced solution.

Brokers retain their role while easing financial burdens on the tenant who again, did not hire them in the first place.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 272 2 I urge you to stand with the millions of New 3 Yorkers you represent by supporting the FARE Act and 4 thank you for your attention and commitment to 5 serving our community. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you. 6 7 speaker, please. 8 MS. BAGING[SP?]: Hi. Thank you. Chair Julie 9 Menin, Councilmember Chi Ossé, and the members of the committee. My name is Claire Baging[SP?], and I'm a 10 11 resident of Cobble Hill, Brooklyn. In 2016 my husband and I were looking for our first apartment 12 13 together, and we scoured StreetEasy listings for hours, signed up for multiple open houses and viewed 14 15 several different apartments. When we found the listing for our future one bedroom in Hell's Kitchen, 16 17 we were one of many applicants and the rent, what the 18 time was \$2,150 per month. We knew the brokers were not working for us. 19 They did not help us find the apartment, and their 20 21 only job was to unlock the apartment and collect the 2.2 paperwork for us. This work, we paid-- For this 23 work, we paid our two brokers fees totaling \$3,870, to the sole realtor who was showing this apartment. 24

And we were also told that if we didn't quickly pay

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 273 all fees owed, there were many other applicants in line behind us who are ready to take our spot and already paid application fees. Including these three months rent, the broker's fee and the application fees we needed \$10,320 to move into a roach-infested one bedroom apartment in Hell's Kitchen. Without some substantial financial help from my family, this would have been impossible for us. So, if we care about the housing crisis that we are currently facing, and about losing communities to gentrification, we need to take action on this issue. I urge the council to make our real estate transactions more fair and to pass the FARE Act now. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And Councilmember Ossé has a question. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I just wanted to uplift you at the point on, you know, some of these brokerages making, you know, over a billion dollars or millions of dollars a year. To all the brokers that are mad at me in here, I really do urge you to maybe organize your brokerages. You talked about how you don't have healthcare and other things that you should have, you know, in a place where you work. Organize those

spaces. Put pressure on your employers that are

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 274 making all of this money. Don't put that bill on to the tenants and the working-class New Yorkers who live here and uphold our city. Thank you. [BACKGROUND VOICES] [GAVEL] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: No, no, no. You're out of order. There is no speaking in the chambers. Everyone has their two minutes where they can get up and speak. Thank you. We are moving on. We have one more panel before we have to take a So, again, I'm going to call this panel. Then after the panel, we're breaking at 3:00. resume at 3:45 at 250 Broadway, 16th floor. So, the next panel, Tuval Mor, Philip Johnson, Elvin Rotman, Nina Lee, Eric Ross, and Marty Moore, please come up. Thank you. The first one-- and I apologize I was hard to read the writing. Tuval? Yes. Tuval. So sorry. Sorry, sorry. Yes. Tuval. Thank you so much. Everyone has two minutes. MR. MOR: Let me know when I can begin. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes. Go ahead. Thank you. My name is Duval Mo and I'm a real estate agent at

Corcoran, and I've been doing real estate in New York

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 275 City, focusing on rentals in the city for the past 20 years. I was involved in thousands of rental transitions representing the owners and renters. When a potential tenant goes now online to the major website, he can search by no fee or with fee. Everything is disclosed up front. And for the disgusting bad-apples brokers that are misleading, I would fully support a law that will punish them. That being said, if a tenant chooses to inquire a rent that disclosed it has a broker fee. It means the owner decided that for this apartment, he chose to keep the apartment rent low and have the broker fee paid by the upcoming tenant. The tenant saw the apartment on the website that the agent paid for to advertise, with the virtual staging and photography that the broker paid for, did not find it by himself. It was the marketing of the broker that allowed the potential tenant to find it. I believe I bring a different experience than the other brokers that came before me, because for the first 15 years, I worked just for renters, and now just for owners.

When I'm talking to owners I represent, we do provide them with two options: One, they pay the

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 276 2 broker fee, and one where the renter pays the broker 3 fee. When the owner pays the broker fee, it's always 4 up 10 to 15% higher than the initial rent proposed. 5 If the renter is paying the fee, and we take into 6 7 account that the average renter in New York City stays two to three years, it shows that the average 8 9 cost for the renters will be much lower if he himself pays the fee. And yes, we can also negotiate when 10 11 there is no competition. 12 Every New Yorker deserves housing. Not every New 13 Yorker deserves to be in the best area of Manhattan, getting \$10,000 broker fee or rental for free. 14 15 doesn't work this way. We are now the most expensive 16 city in the world. What do you think owners that 17 worked all their lives to buy a property--18 [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. 19 speaker, please. 20 21 MR. ROYMAN[SP?]: Good afternoon, Councilmembers. 2.2 Thank you for the opportunity. My name is Elvin 23 Royman[SP?]. I'm here to speak against Intro 360 for the millions of New Yorkers who have voluntarily 24

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 277 participated in a rental transaction and thereby support the status quo. I'm also here for the many thousands of New Yorkers who work in real estate and small landlords, including the 1500 who are right outside this building today, whose pocketbooks you are looking to plunder. This bill is anything but fair. It is despicable to think that the council is looking to punish the real estate agents, whose average income is around \$58,000 according to Glassdoor. By cutting their fees by 50% which is reputably predicted, you're effectively placing them below the poverty line in one of the most expensive cities in the world. Agents are renters, too. I find it entirely disingenuous for the council people, city government employees, and their preferred panelists to be testifying about one or two cherry-picked anecdotal horror stories (not to mention asking questions of panelists who are ignorant of the majority of transactions and many are

just downright lying) to paint the entire industry as evil, when the vast majority of agents are honest, law-abiding, hardworking New Yorkers, almost all of

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 278 whom are members of vulnerable minority groups such as people of color, women, immigrants, Jewish, or LGBTO.

Plus my parents are proud immigrants granted asylum in this beautiful city 45 years ago when they ran for their lives from a regressive, oppressive, authoritarian communist regime, and this legislation is leading us down a path to that hell.

The landlords have all the power since they control the supply of housing. If they are forced to cover all broker fees, the rents will go up to absorb that cost in the first year and will be baked into the rents forever, even after renters have paid that fee off, and subsequently, more people will be prevented from acquiring housing.

I implore you, don't raise the rent.

I'm curious that this bill is being debated on one of the holiest days of the Jewish calendar. This seems like a tactic to prevent the nearly 1.5 million New York City Jews from voicing their opposition to this bill. To be frank, the reality is that we have a horrible affordability crisis in the city. The vacancy rate is below 1.5% and this bill will make that significantly worse, instead of actually

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housing.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 279 building affordable housing, this legislation is being presented to obfuscate from the reality. [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And next speaker, please. MS. LEE: Good afternoon. Speakers, members of the council. My name is Dina. I'm here to talk about affordability. You're saying that brokers fees are going to are an upfront cost that is preventing people from gaining housing. The real problem is that there are no affordable housing in the city as of right now. The AMI for 50% as set by HPD, is \$54,350 for a single-person household, that would mean that an affordable apartment would be \$1,358.75. If you do it, search on street, easy for that. There's only two apartments in the entire city, fee or no fee, that meet that number. So, the issue is not brokers. The issue is affordability. You're allowing major developers to build at 120% AMI, 80% AMI, in new developments, instead of at 30% and 40% and 50% AMI, which will actually help New York City people get affordable

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 280 2 Additionally, there are no brokers fees in 3 affordable housing. If you apply to a housing lottery, if you are applying to subsidized housing, 4 which is what is actually affordable to New Yorkers, 5 you do not have a broker's fee. You're only 6 7 experiencing that in market rate housing. And in market rate housing, you do have the option of what 8 the landlord decides. Additionally, when you speak about the 44% of 10 11 housing that is rent-stabilized, please remember that 12 there is warehoused housing in that 44% which 13 includes that 100,000 units that are offline right 14 now. 15 So, it's disingenuous to tell people that it will 16 not affect them. It will absolutely affect them 17 moving forward. Brokers. A lot of brokers do not 18 want to charge tenant fees. It makes our job so much more difficult. So, if there's a listing that has a 19 broker's fee attached, then it's because there was no 20 21 other option. Our advertisement is already heavily 2.2 regulated by Department of State, which indicates 23 that we must include all upfront fees in our

advertisements. For persons who are not doing that,

please report them to the to DOS immediately. You

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 281 2 should not be pulling up to a showing and getting 3 hidden fees. So, these are not things that you're fixing with 4 5 this legislation, because there's already regulation in place to prevent this happening to tenants. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next speaker, 8 please. [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Hi. Before I start, I would 9 just like to request that Councilmember Ossé actually 10 11 put the laptop away, put the iPhone away, stop 12 looking around the room when we're speaking, people in opposition of your bill, because I notice that's 13 what you're doing in a habitual manner, and actually 14 15 listen to the presenters, okay? Because you only 16 listen to your side, not to the other side. It's 17 disrespectful. 18 I think I have to say the most important single thing that's going to be said here today: There were 19 a lot of people that came out in opposition to this 20 21 bill. Okay, who did you not see here today come out 2.2 in opposition? The owners of the buildings, the 23 landlords, okay? Why did they not come out here? Not because they don't have brains, not because they 24

don't have means, not because they don't have

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 282 lobbyists and lawyers. Put that laptop away, please. The reason why -- Put the laptop away and focus. reason why they're not here, Councilman Ossé, is because they realize that your bill will actually help them. In line with what everybody is saying here, the rent will go up. So, they're actually passive about your bill, or actually secretly in favor of your bill. They know that it will cause the rents to go up, which will redound to their benefits, increasing the value of their holdings, and also increasing their bottom line year after year, after year, after year, because they will continuously recoup the cost that they outlay and keep the rent at the exact same level. And instead of recouping what they outlay, it will just go directly into their pocket. That's the reason why none of them are here. Okay, so I think, QED, you keep saying that that rents will not go up, and in fact, they will go down if the rents would--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Sir. There's no record--Excuse-- There's absolutely no recording from the stand.

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        [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: Okay, I didn't-- I didn't
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    know.
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Okay, you may
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     continue. Thank you.
        [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: If the rents-- If, according
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    to what you're saying, the rents would go down, you
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    would have a room full-- If you were right, you
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    would have a room full today of landlords and owners
    protesting your bill. Okay, this is proof positive
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     that at the complete opposite would happen.
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        [BELL RINGS]
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        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you.
        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: There were multiple
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     landlords in this room today though, self-described.
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        [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: I can't hear you.
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        COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: There were multiple, self-
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     described small homeowners who were in the room
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    today.
        [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: I can't hear. There's
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    crosstalk.
        CHAIRPERSON MENIN: We're allowed to come in and
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     interject questions, okay? That is absolutely
    Council prerogative.
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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 284 2 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: There were multiple people 3 advocating on your behalf, who sat on the panel and 4 said they were landlords and homeowners, so that's-that's incorrect. 5 [UNKNOWN SPEAKER]: They were real estate 6 brokers. They weren't the institutional landlords. 7 Okay, let's not mince words here. Let's not play 8 9 cutesy. Okay, they happen to be both, okay? But they-- that's-- that wasn't their line of business. 10 11 Their line of business was real estate brokerage. 12 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, sir, it's now your 13 turn. 14 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you very much. My name is 15 Philip Johnson. The rent is too darn high, and this will only make it higher. So, far today we've only 16 17 heard populous sound bites and political hand waving. 18 But I'm here to give you some facts, some actual numbers and some math. 19 In Bedford, Stuyvesant, a neighborhood 20 represented by Councilmember Ossé, the average price 21 2.2 as of last week for a studio apartment with a fee is 23 \$2,275. The average price for a no fee studio is The no-fee studio is 14% higher. So, when 24 \$2,603.

we are asking what the tenant is getting in exchange

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION for the broker that they're paying the owner has hired, they are getting cost savings in year one, and they are receiving cost savings in each subsequent year that they renew. Perhaps in Mr. Ossé's fantasy world, New Yorkers only live in their apartments for one to two years, and they move around constantly. That is not the case. Many New Yorkers live in their apartments for many, many years. Additionally, he's made allusions earlier that it's only fancy buildings in the which is-- this is the case. In his-- In Bedford, Stuyvesant, 63% of

Additionally, he's made allusions earlier that it's only fancy buildings in the which is— this is the case. In his— In Bedford, Stuyvesant, 63% of all pre—war buildings, not luxury fancy new developments are no—fee. And in fact, 50% of pre—war buildings that are under \$2,500 a month for rent are also no fee. So, it's not just luxury fancy buildings, Mr. Oseé.

Additionally, despite asking your office over the course of a year now, almost, for information about whether or not this would affect Co Op and condominium taxes in New York City, I've received no actual research or response.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 286 2 So, condos and co-ops in New York are taxed based 3 off the comparable rental properties in their 4 neighborhoods. So, as we know that rents will rise from this 5 legislation, so too will the property taxes of co-op 6 and condominium owners in every borough of the city. 7 8 So, you're proposing legislation here today that 9 has not only, you know, unintended -- unintended problems for renters, both market and rent 10 11 stabilized, but also unintended problems for co-op 12 and condo owners. And despite asking your 13 legislative director--14 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay--15 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: You did speak to my office a 16 couple weeks ago. 17 MR. JOHNSON: And I never received -- I was told 18 in writing on August of last year that your office 19 was going to do research on the matter, and they're 20 going to send me your findings. I have the e-mail. 21 I'm happy to send it to you. 22 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: You had a followup 23 discussion with Elijah Fox a couple weeks ago.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 287 2 MR. JOHNSON: That's not-- That was a discussion 3 with no findings whatsoever. You specifically said 4 you would have research with findings. COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: I think we disagreed with 5 your points, but-- but I don't think there were no 6 7 findings within that conversation, but thank you for your testimony. 8 9 MR. JOHNSON: I think if you can't remember what you said on Tiktok, I think maybe you might be 10 11 misremembering this as well. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you very much. 12 13 We are now officially recessed. We will resume at 345 at 250 Broadway. Thank you. 14 15 [GAVEL] 16 [RECESS] 17 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I want to thank everyone for 18 their patience in relocating over to 250 Broadway. So I am now going to call the first panel. 19 recognize some people might not be here, but I will 20 21 call the first panel and see. The first panel is 2.2 Nick Tigason, Amber Gulyati, and Boris Youssefov. 2.3 If you could just identify yourself-- Yeah, just so -- Wonderful. Thank you so much. That's so 24

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helpful.

Thank you.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 288 2 [BACKGROUND VOICES] 3 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Oh, okay. Brief Pause, 4 please. Thank you. 5 We are going to resume. Thanks everyone for their patience. Okay, please begin. 6 7 MR. YOUSSEFOV: My name is Boris Youssefov. the oldest son of Jewish immigrants to New York City. 8 I am-- I support a family of six. It's me, my two parents, and my three siblings. My dad works. 10 11 sister works. I work as an attorney in the city. We 12 have a combined income of over \$250, I assume, 13 something like that. And yet we cannot -- They cannot 14 move out from me. My parents can't move out. 15 sister can't move out. My siblings can't move out. Yes, because the prices are crazy. Yes, because of 16 17 inflation. But also yes, because of predatory 18 practices around the broker fees in New York. 19 Over the last three years, different members of 20 my family couldn't move out, and they tried, and they 21 couldn't specifically because of the fees, 2.2 specifically because of the fees. 2.3 The opponents of the bill claim to be the champions of free market and free choice. 24

Unfortunately, the market is only free. If all the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 289 parties have leverage. In the current market, it's only the landlords who have leverage, and they abuse that leverage, and they use the brokers to enforce their will. One of the opponents of the bill has made a big fact out of the fact that the longer landlords are not here to oppose the bill, it means that they must be in support of it, because it will raise the prices. Landlords are not there, when I go to see the apartment. They have other people to do their bidding. We have REBNBY here who represents landlords, frankly speaking, and they do their bidding. They bring these people here because they don't like the bill. The landlords don't want to lose the leverage. The flexibility that renters will get from this law is immense. It's not the only It's not the only solution. We require choice. more, but this is an important step. It gives more flexibility to the renters. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. Okay, next panel, Gabrielle Guerrero, Tiffany Burt. Any of them here? Okay, not here. John

Willis, Moirin Pervin, Andrew Funk. If you wouldn't

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 290 mind just identifying yourself, please, so we know who is not here. MR. FUNK: I'm Andrew. Okay, this is on. Am I good? Okay, hi. My name is Andrew Funk. I'm a real estate agent here in New York City. I'm also a resident of District 4, and I'm in support of Intro 360. I've been practicing real estate for the past year, and I have 100% only done rentals, specifically on the tenant side, representing tenants and transactions. I think real estate agents can bring a lot of value to the transaction in terms of providing tenants access to resources that they don't have access to without an agent, being able to do work for them on their behalf if they're not available to do so, maybe they're moving from out of the state. However, those tenants that I've worked with have chosen to hire me, and elected to utilize my services, and agreed to pay me up front. Tenants that I think are going through the process on their own and finding themselves backed in

these corners where they are forced to pay the fees,

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I do think it's absolutely egregious, and I do think it's a-- an extortive measure that landlords and owners are taking, capitalizing on this issue of supply and demand.

That is where, historically, brokers fees come from in this city, is we have an issue of supply and demand, and so therefore we have a group of people that are taking advantage of that issue, and utilizing it to essentially enforce fees on people that didn't ask for those services.

Also, I would just like to point out, I think behind the curtains and behind the scenes, there's a lot of like, illegal practices and extortion that's taking place, as we mentioned before. You know, when landlords and owners are paying their agents, it's one month when agents take that fee to the market and force a tenant to pay, it suddenly becomes 15%.

When we talk about agents utilizing that fee in an effort to prevent other agents working with tenants, and, you know, not letting them come see the inventory, saying, "I don't want to co-broke with you. I've gotten too many direct deals, so I'm not interested in working with you." So it actually

292 1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 2 [BELL RINGS] 3 Yeah. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Thank you very 4 5 much. Okay, going to call the next panel. Delaney 6 7 Maisel, Abigail McNeely, Lociaco Enzo. 8 MS. MAISEL: Hello? Hello. Good afternoon 9 committee. My name is Delaney Maisel. Thank you for taking the time to listen to me speak. I'm a native 10 11 New York City resident who was born and raised in 12 mid-income affordable housing in Greenwich Village. 13 I am a teacher, and an actor, and a singer who would be considered low income. 14 15 In order to move out of my parents' apartment, I am pretty much reduced to search for an apartment 16 17 that is affordable and stabilized. I recently had an 18 experience with a stabilized pre-war unit in Crown 19 Heights Brooklyn. The unit was \$1,500 a month, and 20 the broker let me know that because of the high 21 interest in this unit, they were asking for a \$5,000 2.2 broker fee. That is almost 30% of the yearly rent 23 for this unit. He also let me know that many other

people were willing to pay this, which intimidated me

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 293 2 into not seeing the apartment at all. Less work for 3 him. 4 When brokers fees act as a barrier to entry, even for affordable units, and are dynamically priced 5 because they are affordable, that is a predatory 6 7 practice. This creates a hostile environment for artists and low-income workers who have historically 8 been the backbone of this city. It makes New York 9 into a city only the richest can afford. New York is 10 11 already becoming a billionaire's playground, with 12 lots of people from out of state, out of country, 13 moving in, driving people out, who have lived here our whole lives. I am one of the people who has 14 15 grown up in this city and cannot afford to even move out, because of these upfront fees being such a 16 17 barrier to entry, to getting into any -- any 18 apartment. It's hard enough to get approved. 19 hard enough to even pay the rent. To have to pay upfront fees is simply not feasible. And for people 20 who are artists, who are trying to make the city 21 2.2 something less than just full of finance people, it 23 makes it extremely difficult. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: One question for that -- for 24 the \$5,000 fee that you recorded, was there anything 25

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we need.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 294 in writing on that? How was that communicated to you? MS. MAISEL: Through text. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Text, okay, thank you very Thank you. Thank you. Next panel. Celia Weaver, Gordon Lee, and Sharon Brown. MR. LEE: Good night, everyone. My name is Mr. Gordon Lee from Kings, Brooklyn County. You can also call God. I'm a member of all the activist groups because I like to support important causes. And I was one of the children who was born when the country was protesting President Nixon, June 23 of 1973, as well as vice president, Gerald Ford. I was born in Broward County, Fort Lauderdale City, Florida, and I came to Kings, Brooklyn County, New York City, 1977 when they elected Gerald Ford, and -- I mean James Carter and Gerald Ford left office, and I grew up here under the Reagan presidency. And now I'm here like everyone else, because I also take issue with forced broker fees and rising rent, not only I cannot afford it, but I don't feel that -- we don't feel that I'm getting we're getting our money's worth. We often don't get repairs that

Instead that, you know, we get forms of

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 295 nasty attitudes, um, from landlords, you know. call them for help, you know. Some of them, and they just, they just act critical of us instead. You know, they were, there's been talk about, um, mentioning the people who are physically abused by landlords. And something else. I don't know if anyone in here is aware of this, but I read the papers--[BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank-- Thank you very much for your testimony. Thank you. We are going to call the next panel. Benjamin Besl, Justin DeGulio. Okay. Benjamin Besl, B-E-S-L? No? And Justin DeGulio. You just -- Okay. Thank you. MR. DEGULIO: Can you hear me? All right. Just taking some notes. You start the timer. I wasn't planning to speak today. My name is Justin Degiulio. He/him. I'm a former owner of an independent brokerage. I started a brokerage in 2015. I've hired and trained over 1000 agents. We've closed thousands and thousands of rental deals. We have a 95%-plus five-star review rating. We have a very good review on Yelp and Google. I've heard a

lot of compelling points today made by brokers with

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 296

very little questioning and engagement by the panel

here. It was a little curious to me, so I started

taking some notes.

The city continues to push costs on to landlords, which is only going to continue to increase the cost of rent. To me, it doesn't seem fair whatsoever to be pushing the cost of a broker entirely onto the landlords. Advocates for this bill are saying that renters are forced into paying broker fees, when we've seen the reality demonstrated today, there's quite a few units that are no fee. To me, it's-it's like saying you're forced to pay \$60,000 for an Audi. It does not make any sense. Renters have options. And yes, the no-fee options are higher. And that's what we're afraid of, is that as we push that cost to landlords, the rent is going to increase.

I've heard a lot about bait-and-switch. Tenants coming to look at apartments thinking they were no fee, and then finding out that they are fee. I've never heard of that before, and I've worked with thousands and thousands of agents. I think it's pretty clear online. That could be something that we could have a discussion about in a separate bill,

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 297 whether the apartments are labeled as fee or no fee. I noticed on Zillow and StreetEasy there's a no fee tag, but it does not tell you "fee", when there is a fee. So I can understand maybe some confusion there. I've worked with a lot of internationals, refugees, people with bad credit. The 2019 law was very detrimental to them. Either they were priced out-- or they were not priced out, but they don't have an option, they're not going to be considered, or they have to pay an extra cost to insure under quarantors or third party. I understand this would be a big Councilman-- I'm sorry, "Big Councilman". I'm reading my notes. Understand, be a big win for you. It's a-- It's a new bill. You're championing it. But I don't think that it's a good fit for the city. I think it's an agenda-driven bill, and I think there's a lot of legislation we could rewrite that would solve this problem a lot better. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And sir, were you called on the panel? Your name-- Oh you were? Okay. Terrific. Wonderful. Thank you. MR. ELLIS: Hi. My name is Benjamin Ellis, a 20-

year veteran of the real estate industry. I've

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 298 watched multiple ups and downs in the market, and the fees that have tracked those ups and downs. They are tied to market economics. They are fully negotiable. I can't tell you how many times I've seen or negotiated my own fee, or seen my agents negotiate their fees. I'm here to kind of offer up some solution, rather than to just repeat kind of what we've been hearing over and over again. I think we have two systemic issues: One is we have a problem with affordability. That's the kind of pattern that I'm hearing a lot of this testimony. That affordability is not is a is a market-driven affordability, as admitted by the person sponsoring the bill, Mr. Ossé. That affordability complex will not be solved by targeting a third party, the third party being the brokerage industry, which is there to, as a stateregulated entity, create transparency. The-- The market will shift with the fee. problem is because of the affordability issue (and it is a very basic supply and demand problem) the city

makes it very, very difficult to build housing.

is also mirrored simply in the fair housing voucher

forms, which should be a boon, because they were just

raised to accommodate rents, more affordable for the people receiving those Fair Housing vouching forms.

However, there's no standardization of process, and therefore the brokerage community is left to be the ones holding the bag, trying to navigate a myriad of different issues within these vouchers to create value for those tenants.

If we could create a standardization for that, it would help with affordability, because more people would actually be able to utilize the vouchers which they should be able to use.

The second part of this is affordability based on supply and demand. The city simply hasn't done enough to create more housing units. That is the only thing that will bring down rent. The 2019 law essentially caused a warehousing of units, driving prices up for renters. This law will have a similarly unintended effect, as well-intentioned as it may be. And I think, for the purposes of how the city moves forward, is a dereliction of their duty not to create incentives for developers to build more housing to address the affordability issue.

Thank you for your time.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 300 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Okay, one second. We have-- Zoom. Okay. Thank you very much to this 3 panel. We're now going to Zoom panel. The first 4 5 panel is Ajifanta Morena, then Alexander Seekely, and 6 Christopher Leon Johnson are all in the first panel. 7 So... 8 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. 9 Hello, my name is Allie. MS. SEEKELY: Hi. live in Queens. I'm just an ordinary person who 10 11 needs a place to live. When I was a child. I always 12 dreamed of living in the big city, and eight years 13 ago, I moved to New York City. I lived with 14 roommates for seven years, but finally moved into my 15 own place last year. I was shocked to learn that I 16 had to pay a \$3,000 broker's fee when all the broker 17 had done was let me in to see the apartment. 18 For most of the years that I've lived here, I only made \$30,000 per year, about \$18,000 after 19 taxes. \$3,000 was a huge sum of money for me when I 20 21 felt like I did all the work myself. 22 My story is far from unique. I only found out 23 today that you can negotiate brokers fees. Naturally, the brokers did not tell me that. I just 24

wished I'd had a choice about hiring the broker, and

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 301 that's exactly what the FARE Act does. It gives tenants like me who can't afford a broker a choice about whether to hire one. All we want is a choice. The icing on the cake was when my broker couldn't even meet me to give me the keys. She left them at a restaurant for me to pick up. Thank you for your time. Thank you very much. Just CHAIRPERSON MENIN: one second, please. Okay. Is Christopher Leon Johnson on? Okay. MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, I'm on. I'm on. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: You're up. MR. JOHNSON: Hey. Can you hear me? Hello. What's up, everybody. It's Christopher Leon Johnson here. So I'm here speaking on-- as opposition to this bill. I'm-- I'm against the bill Intro 360, and I'm going to explain why. Because the reason what's going on is Chi Ossé, as a Councilmember, I believe he's only doing this to appease certain special interests, such as Opening New York For All, and Trans or Open Plans and all these other so-called tenant advocacy nonprofits, that doesn't really

advocate for the tenants the right way.

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1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 302 2 Like we got to keep real with this right? sell-- I used to sell insurance 10 years ago. And, 3 you know, like I said, as an agent, and you know, the 4 5 brokers have to make their money. The agents got to 6 make their money too. 7 If you get -- If you put this bill -- let this bill go through, guys, the agents won't make a lot of 8 9 money. The brokers won't make a lot of money, because, yeah, even if the landlords are forced to 10 11 hire a broker themselves, and they got to pay the 12 broker fees, it's going to be passed on to the 13 tenants. And you might not think that they might not 14 pay it at one spot right at the -- at the moment, but 15 they'll pay it time in and time out, and it'll build 16 up. And there's no guarantee that a tenant will make 17 those payments, because we don't know how it goes. 18 You can get a lease, and you can break a lease because of non-payments, and you litigate it. 19 So, like I said, this bill is a bad bill. We got 20 a housing crisis in New York City, the way you solve 21 2.2 the housing crisis is building more housing, right 23 housing. Not housing that's going to benefit Open New York For All, where people pay \$5,000 a month in 24

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rent.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 303 2 You know these people that that so-called 3 advocate for tenants, like Crown Heights Tenant 4 Union, and all these other non-profits, they want to complain about paying \$10,000 for broker's fee, but 5 won't they get at [inaudible] for all for advocating 6 7 to make people pay \$5,000 a month in rent. 8 But zingers you've got to-- you can't-- this bill 9 cannot go through. I'm against the bill. You know, we got support REBNY guys with this bill, um, being 10 11 killed. It's an ineffective bill. We have to solve 12 the housing crisis in other ways. 13 [BELL RINGS] You've got to pass-- introduce bills to really 14 15 solve the house crisis, not introducing bills--16 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you very-- Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you. 17 18 Okay. I believe Ajifanta Marenah has come back 19 on. 20 MS. MARENAH: That's me. That's me. 21 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. 22 MS. MARENAH: Hello. Good evening, everybody. My 23 name is Ajifanta Marenah. I'm the Advocacy Program Manager at Muslim Community Network. I'm here today 24

to express my support and the organization's support

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 304 for the FARE Act. We believe that this allows for housing justice in New York, it allows for fair housing access and it allows for equity in housing-in the housing system in New York. The Muslim community network has a Muslim woman empowerment program, which caters to Muslim women all around New York who make on average, \$20,000 to \$30,000. When we surveyed them, we found that on-one of the top issues impacting the woman is housing. Some of these women experience domestic violence, and the only way to leave if is if they're able to get housing. But with brokers fees, it makes it impossible for these women to get housing in New York. If someone is making on average, \$20,000 to \$30,000, but required to pay at least \$10,000 to be able to get housing, it is not feasible, and it is not possible. We need to make housing affordable in New York. We need to make it accessible, and we need to make sure the process is fair and equitable. And so for that reason, we thank Councilmember Chi Ossé for

introducing this bill, and we strongly support the

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FARE Act. Thank you.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 305 2 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. And now there's 3 another panel on Zoom, so I will read the names. Jared Gold, Miranda Coplin, Summer Omar, Neil Cajo, 4 5 and Lucy Sexton. So I'm going to start with, in order, Jared Gold, if you are on, if you could please 6 7 begin. Jared Gold. SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. 8 9 MR. GOLD. I thank you. Sorry. I wasn't unmuted. Good afternoon, Chairman and members of The 10 11 Committee. So much of this hearing before the 12 intermission felt like artisanal double speak. 13 Anyone who has ever interacted with an owner-side 14 broker knows that they -- most or many, do not provide 15 any of those high-minded helpful services that the 16 advocates claimed they provide. 17 I've lived in Queens for a little while, I've 18 only paid two broker fees in my life. But while 19 moving I've interacted with dozens of brokers, and in all but one single case, the broker has offered 20 21 nearly nothing to me. They opened the door. Several times the broker told me that I could have the 2.2 23 apartment if I paid more in the broker's fee (not more in the rent, just more in the broker's fee), 24

just money straight to their pocket.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 306 2 Once, a broker told me that he had another offer 3 from another candidate, but he liked me, so the no-4 fee unit became a half-fee unit. I don't know how to describe any of that, but straight extortion. 5 I appreciate the hardship that the brokers would 6 7 experience if this bill passed, but as the committee 8 well knows, the status quo is not worth preserving simply because it is the status quo. And anyone who looks at the real estate status quo would observe 10 11 that brokers who contribute so little to tenants, but 12 extort thousands of dollars from them, will 13 eventually be outmoded, maybe by legislation, likely by technology, and these inefficiencies and arbitrage 14 15 maximizing middlemen don't exist in the long run, 16 they just don't. 17 It's not the job of this council to bail out 18 brokers who made career decisions based on the 19 assumption that their racket would continue forever. 20 It's time to move on to a more modern system of 21 housing distribution. I'd urge the committee to 2.2 adopt the FARE Act. Thank you. 2.3 Thank you. Next is Miranda CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Kaplan. Miranda Coplin, if you're on. 24

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 307 2 MS. COPLIN: Can you hear me? I am here as a New 3 York City resident to support the FARE Act. I have 4 lived here for about six years, and my partner was 5 born and raised here, and I have watched my partner's family be systemically priced out of their own 6 7 neighborhood in Brooklyn due to not being able to pay 8 ridiculous fees that are often dropped on them at the last second. And my partner and I have been unable to move out of their family home because we can't 10 11 find places that are within our price range that come without fees. 12 13 And it's just a very hard struggle, and this is 14 one step towards making finding an apartment in New 15 York a little bit more equitable. So I support it. 16 That's all for me. 17 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next is Summer 18 Omar. 19 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. MS. OMAR: My name is Summer Omar. I'm a public 20 interest attorney, and I wanted to strongly support 21 2.2 the FARE Act. 23 As other people have already said, we're living through the most profound housing affordability 24

crisis of this generation. Each day, you can see a

new headline that sounds the alarm about the depth and severity of this crisis. More than half of renters are rent burdened. A majority can't pay rent and make ends meet to put food on the table, and otherwise live their lives with some measure of dignity.

New Yorkers can barely shoulder the cost of living day-to-day, let alone paying for the services of someone they did not hire. Each new fact and figure about how punishing the city is becoming should inspire bold, courageous action.

Through the FARE Act, Councilmember Ossé is answering that call to action, and you can see through all this testimony, clearly New Yorkers are glad that somebody has the audacity to stick their neck out for us, not for lobbyists, not for special interests, but for the people that the City Council has the privilege and obligation to actually represent.

I'm hopeful that this bill will pass, and I'm also optimistic that for every other council member that's watching this unfold, you're inspired to similarly steel your backbone, appreciate the gravity

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 309 of the moment we're living in, and fight for us. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you. Next speaker, Neil Cudjoe. SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. MR. CUDJOE: I'm unmuted? Yeah, good afternoon. Neil Cudjoe, real estate broker, and I'm-- I'm for to stop the Intro 360. I'm-- I was there, and I'm hearing a lot of this testimony. People don't have to go through a broker, you know? You could look for an apartment yourself. You know when-- when I first came into New York, I've been in New York 20 years, and when I first came to New York, I found my own apartment by knocking on-- door to door and finding the owner to-- to give me the listing to help a family member of mine get an apartment. And I did that for myself to find my own apartment, you know? I hear a lot of people say, "I found an apartment myself." No. These brokers did the-- went from door to door, made the phone calls, called 100 numbers to get the listing, to go to the apartments and the houses and take pictures and put them -- and to pay to advertise these -- these units.

The-- the brokers are the ones that did the work.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 310 You know, I'm hearing that a lot. Like, "I found it. I found it myself. I went online. Saw it myself." But the broker is the one that did the footwork to put the ad online and me, what I feel-- I feel that the reason why -- why the rents are so high is mainly because of the that 2019 Bill, you know, because it's true. You have a lot of landlords warehousing apartments, and you have few vacancies and, and brokers are charging -- charging fees, you know? they only have a few apartments where they could charge fees on. [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. Thank you very much for your testimony today. And we have one more panelist on Zoom, and then I'm going to read through every single person who signed up, who we didn't hear from, to make sure we did not miss anyone. Sexton. SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. MS. SEXTON: Okay, thanks so much. I'm Lucy She/her. I'm with New Yorkers for Culture and Arts, a coalition of 400 individual artists, small organizations, and large institutions.

here to speak on behalf of artists.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 311

The housing crisis for artists is critical, and artists are the industry workers of this town. The creative economy is 13% of our economy. These are your workers, and increasingly they cannot afford to live here. Dance NYC recently did a survey that said that the typical dancer works four to five jobs and has a household income, with the other people they lived with, totaling \$50,000. They also have to move more often because there's so few apartments that are rent stabilized. That means they are facing these huge, one-time fees. It requires access to capital. And you heard other people testify today. They had access to capital because they had families that had money.

This is the inequitable system where a working kid who is here trying to make their living as a dancer, who comes from New York, who comes from a working class family, does not have that access to capital, and can't afford that barrier of getting that—those broker fees. And this is a real barrier. And this is a critical problem. In the last five years, we have lost 25% of our teaching artists have moved out of New York City.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 312 2 New York City without artists is going to be New 3 York City without a creative economy. That is going to take \$110 billion. That is what the creative 4 5 economy generates. So, this is a workforce worth investing in, worth 6 protecting any way that you can. And of course, it's 7 8 a larger problem. This is only one piece of it, but 9 it's an important piece of it, and it's a real barrier. So, removing that barrier will make it more 10 11 possible for artists to continue to live and work and 12 thrive here in New York City. Thank you for 13 introducing this bill. We are definitely in favor of 14 the FARE Act. 15 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much. 16 I'm now going to read through the list of everyone 17 who signed up but has not yet testified to make sure 18 we didn't miss anyone. If you are here and you do not hear your name 19 called and you wish to testify, please go see one of 20 the Sergeants, who is raising his hand right there, 21 22 and let him know. Or if you're on Zoom, just raise 23 your hand. Okay, bear with me. Shanna Walla, Doug Albert, 24

Shannon Lucitra, Ruth Patterson, Jean McCoon,

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 313 2 Gianpaolo Pernicone, Maxwell Fleishman, Shakim Hinz, 3 Kiala Fai, Shreya Wadawa, Michaela Everett, Thomas Jaluka, Kadisha Pickney, Sheena Sam, Urdiana Cebulos, 4 5 Rah Landram, Katie Wolf, Rodell Rodriguez, Zachary Thorpe, AJ Parker, Albin Henneberger, Alyssa White, 6 7 Charles McCraron, Mikaela Rore, Miranda Hernandez, Sperki Brethwaite, Quinn Parker, Kayla Sinclair, 8 9 Ashley Rivera-Cobo, Benjamin Tamerin, Valerie Gordizenda, Emoni Kolpama, Michelle Villa-Gomez 10 11 Mieto, Christine Sanders, Mildred Tompkins, Cassandra 12 Smith, Quinn Van Ravat, Kiana Connelly, Antoine 13 Besan, Regine De Cosard, Michael Kala, Yin Yang, 14 Nicholas Lamis, Deasha Almodovar, Tashina Brignell, 15 Rashida Landrum, Rima Desai, Matthew Weisberg, 16 Whitney Hu, Ayzad Tenweir, Winsome Pendergrass, Cynthia Novis, Marshall Madsen, Edward Siegel, 17 18 Miranda Copeland, Emily Hanson, Stephanie Potager, Robert Romanian. 19 20 Okay. You didn't hear --? Okay. So do you want to just 21 2.2 fill out-- If you could go to the sergeant and fill a 23 card out, please, then you can testify. Yeah, if you could just -- If there's -- Again, if 24 25 there's anyone here and you didn't hear your name

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 314 read, and you wish to testify, just please fill a card out, and then We will call you. Thank you. Okay. Amber Guidati. Let's go ahead. MS. GUIDATI: Thank you. Sorry. I'm a New York City resident. I currently live in Queens. Chi Ossé is not my representative, but he is today, so thank you. And I just wanted to say that I had a written testimony that I scrapped because I've been here since 8:00 a.m. and listened to everybody. And I feel -- Yeah, I feel quite delusioned by the experiences that folks in the opposition have stated. I feel as though there's not great representation for the actuality of what younger folks are experiencing when they're moving between apartments or in the city for the first time. I can say myself that my partner and I have been here for eight years, and we have paid nearly \$12,000 in broker fees alone. Not moving costs, not first, last. Security broker fees alone. And it has been devastating. We've been here the entirety of COVID. We've dealt with landlords. We've done the whole

back-and-forth. And the reality is, every single

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 315 time that we've had to deal with a broker, we can barely get them to respond to any messages. barely get them to show up. It has been a nightmare, and I feel like we have not been straight up about this, especially for you know younger millennials that are here. I don't know what millennial has \$10,000 to \$20,000 in a savings It's just non-existent, especially given account. inflation, where in some neighborhoods, milk is \$10, \$11, \$12 a gallon. It's just not the reality. So, I wanted to speak for those that didn't get to speak today that are probably in that situation. There was also a comment made earlier about how brokers and people in the real estate industry were here on their own time. I am not at work today. The 500 700 people that came out this morning and were outside also were not at work today and missed out on pay in the same exact way that the brokers did. I think that that's an important thing to note, and I thank you for your time. Thank you. Okav. Thank you very much. And our last speaker before we close the hearing is Sharon Brown. MS. BROWN: Hello. My name-- Am I ready? My

name is Sharon Brown. I worked in the real estate

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 316 industry out of New York City for Florida Properties. I'm noting also was one of the earlier speakers, it was done on Shavuot, which a lot of the Jewish people weren't able to come out because it's a holy day. So let's take that into account when we're doing stuff with this bill. I also want to say, defend Israel, release the hostages, let Yaweh's people go. Defend Israel. Okay, so the landlords, they need to make sure that the fees are up front from the brokers between the two of them, but the landlords don't seem to have a big problem between what the brokers are doing. the brokers need to make it clear what charges they have for people that are going to be using their services. They can't have hidden fees. If they're going to have fees, they have to let everyone know what is going on. It can't be hidden costs for the tenants, they should know if it's going to be a sliding fee, if it's going to be a flat fee. If they want to find houses, people that are landlords should not turn them away because of the fact that they want to force them to go to a broker, and then some of the

landlords are getting a kickback when people have to

use a brokerage firm to come to them. Some of the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 317 landlords are friendly with the brokerage firm, so we have to make sure-- and we don't want it to be abusive on all three sides. So they need to come to the table and do some kind of bargaining where it will help all of them. I've been on all sides of the argument. I worked in the real estate industry. I've been a landlord and I have been a tenant, and it need-- they need to have bargaining where they come together. No hidden fees. No hidden costs. That's what should happen there. [BELL RINGS] Thank you. Defend Israel. Release the hostages--CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. No no. We cannot--Okay. Everyone has their two minutes so, yeah--MS. BROWN: [inaudible] CHAIRPERSON MENIN: No, no, no, no, no, no, no. We're not going to do this. Okay. First of all, I really want to thank everyone for their patience. We had unbelievable testimony today. I think no matter where one stands on the bill, I thought it was just so great to see the kind of civic engagement that we saw, where

people stayed with us, literally, to 4:30. So I just

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 318
want to thank you for doing that. We take all of
this testimony incredibly seriously.

People also have the right to submit testimony

within 72 hours of this hearing. So, I just want to make sure people know that. We're going to take all of this under advisement and continue conversations. Before I turn it over to my colleague for any closing statement he wants to make, I do want to say, for those of you that were in the beginning of the hearing, imposed a 5:00 p.m. deadline on the administration to give us their data. They have indicated that we are going to get something before 5pm so we will-- at a later time. We are going to close the hearing. We're not going to keep it open for that. But we will share that data as soon as we get it. So once again, I want to thank everyone for coming out today. And I now want to turn it over to my colleague, Councilmember Ossé, for any closing statement.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you so much. Can you guys hear me? Thank you so much, Chair Menin, and to everyone that came out to testify today, whether in support or against. I know a lot of us are working people and have jobs. So, for people to take the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 1 319 time out of their days from 8 a.m. to wait until now 2 3 to testify is wonderful, and really appreciative. 4 You know, this bill is necessary, and I think we heard that from a sizable amount of people today. 5 You know, through the support of labor unions, 6 immigration organizations and regular tenants in New 7 8 York City, this seems to be a top priority for the 9 council's legislative agenda, and I really hope that we get it past the finish line. 10 This is not an anti-broker bill. I think I've 11 12 said that multiple times throughout this hearing, 13 even in the hiring of a broker myself. But I just don't believe that anyone should be forced for some 14 15 force to pay something for something that they didn't hire or order, and that's what this bill is trying to 16 17 do. Thank you. 18 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you so much everyone. 19 This hearing is now closed. 20 [GAVEL] 21 22 23

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date ____July 25, 2024